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CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSES COMMONS; 383 VOTES TO 36

Has Quick Passage Through Upper House For First Reading

LABOR REASSURED

Government Repeat Promise to Safeguard Industrial Liberty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The Compulsory Military Service Bill passed its third reading by 383 votes against 36. It was immediately sent to the House of Lords, where it passed through its first reading.

During the reporting stage in the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long moved as an amendment that the question of whether a man was deemed to have enlisted and had been transferred to the reserve should be decided by a court of summary jurisdiction, that a man should not be liable to death for disobeying the order calling him up for active service and that no such proceedings should be instituted except during the war and for six months after.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. W. M. R. Pringle, Liberal M.P. for Lanark, said that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent putting men coming under its clauses under martial law for industrial purposes. He pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George had talked of the need of industrial compulsion and brought forward an amendment to prevent men under the Bill being employed against their will on civilian work.

Mr. A. Bonar Law repeated the assurances given by the Government on this subject. He said that Mr. Lloyd George was equally bound with any other member of the Cabinet to see that the Bill was not used for industrial compulsion. The army authorities objected to the insertion of the actual words proposed, because it would differentiate between men enlisted under the Bill and ordinary members of the same regiment. He appealed to the House not to insert the amendment.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Sir J. Simon Criticises

Sir John Simon said that, despite all the Government had done, it was impossible to make the Bill acceptable to the conscientious objector and to remove fears of industrial compulsion. Abstention from voting would be interpreted to mean that opposition to the Bill had been overcome and he must therefore vote against it.

Sir John Simon spoke amid impatient interruptions.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor M.P. for Derby, accepted the assurance given by the Government that the Bill was not intended to be used for industrial conscription. He would do his utmost to see the Bill carried out, though he considered it was not justified.

Mr. A. Bonar Law dwelt on the remarkable change in the feeling of the House since the Bill was introduced. There was now not a single member who was not determined to make the Bill produce the good results which the Government expected. They had secured by the Bill a million men, who were absolutely necessary for victory.

He paid a tribute to the sacrifices made by the working classes, which proved that the whole country was determined that the Government should carry out all these necessary steps, however repugnant they might be to their preconceived ideas, if they were necessary to achieve victory. He believed that the general consent shown by the House would also be found in the country on the application of the measure.

LINER NORSEMAN SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—Telegrams received in Liverpool state that the Dominion liner Norseman (9,542 tons) has been sunk.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 54.8 and the minimum 34.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 62.6 and 42.8.

Says Yuan Shih-k'ai Must Resign

Tong King-chong

San Francisco, Dec. 21.—Tong King-chong, president of the Chinese Republican Association, is heading a movement to protest against the taking of the crown by Yuan Shih-k'ai and to arrange for the raising of funds to finance a revolution against him if he accepts the monarchy.

At a mass meeting here over which Tong King-chong presided, he said, "We are willing to permit Yuan Shih-k'ai to resign peacefully. If he does not there will be war. We are fighting for liberty and justice."

CAPTAIN VIVYEN DAVIES HAS WONDERFUL ESCAPE

Blown From His Horse, Then Is Knocked Over By Shell, But Is Uninjured

War adventures and war honors are coming thick and fast upon Mr. Vivyen Davies, the well known Shanghai sportsman who is serving with the British army in France. Captain Frederick K. Davies, his father, who lives at Woosung, has received word from his son through Mrs. Davies who is in England.

In a recent letter the mother said that Davies was with the Prince of Wales in France. The letter did not state in what capacity.

The volunteer has been promoted to a Captaincy in the Army Service Corps. He was in the great advance on Loos. In a letter to his mother, Capt. Davies said that the concussion of an exploding shell blew him from his horse during the British advance. Later the same day a shell exploded near him when he was on foot and again he was blown to the earth. He escaped both times without injury. Captain Davies is now stationed at a point between Loos and Lens. He is in charge of the transport service between the two towns.

Captain Davies left Shanghai with the first contingent of ten that sailed in August, 1914, just after the war broke out. He made several trips to France but was not stationed there until last February.

Apathy Marks Opening Of Greek Parliament

So Few Deputies Attend, Could Not Elect President; U. S. Minister Only One Present

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 24.—The second Parliament of Greater Greece met today, but little attention was given to the event, in view of the special circumstances attending the elections. The galleries were scarcely occupied, the American Minister being the only member of the Diplomatic Corps present. Even the number of Deputies who attended was so few that the election of the President of the Chamber had to be postponed.

The Chamber adjourned indefinitely.

German Spy Situation One Reason Gen. Aoki Was Sent to Shanghai

Headquarters Here of Move To Start Risings in Tonkin, China and India

Lieutenant-General Nabusumi Aoki is perfectly frank about his visit to Shanghai. He came from Tokio to make a survey of the troubled conditions in China and to look into the German spy situation. The General arrived recently from Tokio.

He went at once to the Japanese Club in Boone Road, from which headquarters, he is looking for a house. He says that his mission may take him some months to accomplish but that he is not to be stationed permanently in Shanghai.

General Aoki was found sitting before his fire at the club yesterday afternoon. He is a heavy set, grizzled man with a military moustache, thick-lensed glasses and serious eyes behind them. The General is one of the military chiefs of his nation. The reporter was surprised at the readiness with which he answered the first question.

"Why do I come to Shanghai?" repeated the General, "I come for two reasons."

He held out his right hand and counted off the reasons on his fingers.

"First," said he, "I came to make an investigation of the troubled conditions in China. Second, I am to look into the activities of the German spies. It will take me some months—I don't know how many. My work will be done with the permission and help of the Chinese authorities, of course. My report will go to the General Staff of the Army at Tokio."

The General gazed into his fire and shook his head gravely.

"The German spy situation in Japan," said he, "is bad, very bad. Yes. We think that they are working with the Germans in Shanghai and that much of their money comes from Shanghai. The Germans are working to"—here he put out his hand with the fingers turned upward and lifted it—"to start uprisings in Tonkin, China and India. That is what I must investigate."

How many of the Japanese were represented in the move which was displaying sympathy for the Germans?

"Sympathy for the Germans? repeated General Aoki in great surprise, "I have not heard of such a thing. The Allies are our allies. We have no sympathy for the Germans."

The conversation was transferred to a place further distant. General Aoki said that he had gone to Brussels after finishing his military training in the East, and there had studied the science of fortifications in the Belgian school.

"I am familiar," said he, "with the land over which the battles of the Western front are being fought."

"Who is going to win the war?"

The General shook his head.

"You mean that war is very uncertain?"

The General nodded vigorously.

Soon after he arrived, General Aoki paid his respects at the consulates of the allied nations and at the American consulate. He also called on Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Chow. Already he has been out to see the commandant of the Lunghwa Barracks. He said that he had many friends among the Chinese officers—friends that he had made during the 18 years he was stationed in Peking as military attache to the Japanese legation.

Aviator Chas. F. Niles May Fly in Shanghai

One of Only Two in the U.S. Who Loop the Loop Making Big Hit With Japanese

Leon Friedman, contracting representative of Charles F. Niles, the aviator, is in town to see if arrangements can be made here for an air exhibition. Niles is now in Japan where he has made a tremendous hit. The show he gives is the answer.

Niles and Art Smith are the only two left in the U.S. who perform the dangerous loop-the-loop in the air. He flew at the San Francisco fair for 10 weeks. The aviator came to Japan on an original contract for 4 weeks. So popular has he become that he has already given flights for 7 weeks and has enough return engagements to keep him in the air for 4 weeks more. He has given exhibitions for the Japanese Emperor, the Crown Prince and the imperial household. For his air-acrobatics Niles uses a Curtiss biplane and a Bleriot monoplane.

There are restrictions concerning bringing aeroplanes into China which Mr. Friedman is now looking into. It is to be hoped that he surmounts these and secures an engagement for his birdman here.

Chen Yi Admits Rebels Won Battle on Yunnan-Szechuen Border; Suifu Captured 21st

Germans Lay Charge British Offered Revolutionaries $3,000,000 to Give In; 'Indignantly Refused'

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 26.—The news reported by the Deutsche Zeitung fur China, on January 8, that Britain had tried to offer the leaders of the Yunnan rebellion an amount of money if they would lay down their arms, has now been confirmed. As we hear from reliable sources, the British Consul General at Yunnan, a tried to bribe the rebels with three million Dollars, which they, however, indignantly refused.

The German Legation, hearing of the Reuter telegram of the 24th inst., according to which the rebel leaders in Yunnanfu sent a communication to the German Consul, states that it has received no communication.

Chen Yi, Commanding General of Szechuen, has officially reported to Peking that a body of Government troops, eight hundred in number, were defeated by the rebels in the districts of Yiping, Yentsepo and Hengkiang, near the frontier of Szechuen and Yunnan. President Yuan Shih-k'ai has instructed the Commanding Generals of the Provinces adjoining the disturbed parts to despatch troops against the rebels and to quickly suppress the disturbances.

Hsu Shu-cheng, former Vice-Minister of War, who was dismissed last year, has been appointed Chief of a department in the Generalissimo's Office.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, the committee for drafting the constitution have been instructed by the President not to over-hurry their work, but to discuss all questions accurately and in detail.

The Government [illegible] received two million Dollars from the surplus of the Salt Gabelle, besides two million Dollars given by different Chinese banks.

Yunnanese Enter Suifu

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, January 25.—The Yunnanese entered Suifu on the 21st and are now approaching Chienweihsien. The troops at Suifu are retiring north-east, to protect the salt-wells district. The Government is raising new troops here and is sending them southwards immediately. The total number of casualties in the Suifu district is under three hundred.

Minister Liu at Nanking

Minister Liu Kuang-hsiung who is now in Nanking has inspected the Nanking forts on the Lion Hill and other parts of the city, and will leave tomorrow for Anhui where he will discuss the defences of Wuhu and Anching with General Hui Shuh-chang. After that he will return to Shanghai and then proceed to Fukien and Canton.

Text of Japan's Note

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries a despatch from Tokio giving the subject of the recent Japanese note to China. It says that the Imperial Japanese G[illegible]ment instructed Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, on January 24, to present the following declaration to the Chinese Government in regard to China's official communication about the postponement of the monarchical system of government:

"In the Chinese official communication there is a statement that the monarchical system of government was to have been effected in the middle of February; the policy of the Imperial Japanese Government is the same as hitherto diplomatically declared to China repeatedly. There is also mention in the Chinese official communication about the rise of the troubles in Yunnan and Kweichow. The Imperial Japanese Government feared that there would be such kind of troubles and considered it a very grave situation that the cause of such troubles is in existence, without questioning the nature and the degree of the troubles. The intention of the Imperial Government has not changed from the beginning."

The above note has been sent to China to show the clear intention of the Japanese Government, as China is trying to make the meaning of the so-called "postponement" quite ambiguous by expressing it in very complicated wording.

Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy will take a similar attitude and will also notify China to the same effect.

Hioki Gives Warning

From the Shanghai Nippo.—Peking, January 25:—Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, paid a visit to Lu Cheng-hsiang at the Waichiaopu on January 24 and informed the Chinese Foreign Office that the spirit of the warning of the Imperial Japanese Government with regard to the situation in China has not been changed; he has given further warning about Yunnan affairs.

The diplomatic corps does not give any recognition to the official despatches from the Yunnan Government.

Chinese Papers Recognise New Era

That the Chinese newspapers must recognise the new dynastic era is the order of the Peking Government, and it has now been obeyed except by the radical press. Yesterday the papers began to use the new name but with very small type. All papers not obeying are denied use of the mails.

Amnesty To Rebels

Peking Gazette: A vernacular paper states that, in order to show his magnanimity, the Ta Huang-ti on the day of enthronement will issue an Edict of amnesty regarding the rebels. The Edict will also offer appointments to rebel "penitents" who possess "talents." This measure has been suggested by the Bureau for the Preparation of the Grand Ceremony in the hope of placating the rebels and quieting the Yunnan trouble.

GER[illegible]Y SOON T[illegible] BRITAIN'S FULL WEIGHT

'One of Greatest Armies in The World,' Will Be Best Equipped, Says Lloyd George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in an interview yesterday, said that Germany will shortly feel Britain's whole weight in the war. "We have now one of the greatest armies in the world and it will shortly be the best equipped.

Further, the war has produced a new industrial Britain. Scores of millions worth of automatic machinery has been erected, which will enormously affect industries at the end of the war. Far from being an impoverished country, Britain will be richer in everything constituting real wealth.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the allies are as united as ever and their victory is undoubted.

N. ZEALAND RAISING 60,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that New Zealand, by June, will have raised a force of 60,000 men.

Horne Fined in London For Opium Smuggling

Escaped Penalty in Shanghai; His Principals Mulcted In Sums of £500 and £200

Reuter's Service

London, January 25.—Fines of £500, £200 and £100 respectively were imposed at the Bow Street Police Court, today, on the Americans Cohan and Robinson and their valet Horne for unlawful exportation of opium. The prosecuting Counsel stated that opium worth £9,000 was seized from Horne at Shanghai.

[Horne successfully contested his case in Shanghai.]

Austrian Submarine Didn't Sink Persia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 24.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Government has informed the United States Ambassador at Vienna that no Austrian submarine was involved in the sinking of the Persia.

New Chief of British Imperial General Staff

GEN. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON

Lieutenant General Sir William Robertson, chief of the British General Staff in France, has been recalled from the front to be chief of the Imperial General Staff in London, succeeding Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald J. Murray, who has been given "an important command."

The recall of Gen. Robertson from the front did not come as a surprise as further changes in the British General Staff were intimated at the time of the retirement of Lord French.

U.S. NOTE TO GT. BRITAIN ON ENEMY TRADING ACT

Impossible to Damage German Commerce Without Harming American Interests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 25.—The American Note to Great Britain regarding the Trading with the Enemy Act contends that it is impossible to damage German commerce without harming the interests of the United States. The American Government considers that the product of a subject of a belligerent State residing in a neutral State must be regarded as neutral and compensation will be requested for injury to American trade due to the Act.

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We believe that OFTEN you, Mr. Busy Man, make hurried use of THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS.

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Hasn't this proved a very profitable way of getting what you want?

Why isn't this the one best way to fill WANTS ALWAYS?

Certainly no other way reaches so many people so quickly. Certainly no other way has filled so many wants for the city of Shanghai and the outports.

Often, why not always send a WANT AD to The China Press when you have a WANT?

SCUTARI CAPTURED BY AUSTRIANS; NO RESISTANCE MADE

Also Occupy Niksitch, Danilograd and Podgoritza; Garrisons Retreat

BERAT SURRENDERS

Essad Pasha Preparing Defence of Durazzo; Bulgars March on Valona

GHEVGELI BOMBED

'Planes and Submarines Attack Vessel Carrying King Nicholas

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 24.—A telegram from Athens states that the Austrians have occupied Scutari.

Amsterdam, January 24.—The Austrian communique announcing the occupation of Scutari, yesterday evening, does not mention any prisoners. It says that the Servian garrison retreated, without resisting the Austrians.

The Austrians also occupied Niksitch, Danilograd and Podgoritza.

Salonica, Jan. 24.—The Austro-Bulgarian forces have captured Berat, east of Valona. The Bulgarians are proceeding to Valona and the Austrians towards Durazzo, where Essad Pasha, the ruler of Albania, is making military preparations.

Over 200 bombs have been dropped on Monastir and the neighboring enemy positions Another squadron dropped one hundred bombs on the enemy positions at Ghevgeli. All our machines returned safely.

Our air-squadron started at 7 a.m. It divided into two parts, one proceeding to Monastir and the other to Ghevgeli. The rate of flight throughout was seventy miles an hour. Some of the machines were provided with guns.

The air-men were provided with a chart showing the position of hospitals and Red Cross buildings, which they carefully avoided injuring. They had to contend, for nearly the whole journey, with a gale of wind blowing at the rate of 40 miles an hour against their flank and to cross mountains 6,000 feet high.

Athens, January 25.—The air raid on Monastir and Ghevgeli is regarded as a record in the annals of aviation. A French biplane was compelled to descend, owing to a broken wheel. The Greek authorities have given orders to facilitate the return of the aviators.

Lyons, January 24.—King Nicholas, Prince Danilo and Prince Peter of Montenegro have arrived. They were welcomed by representatives of the French Government and drove to an hotel, acclaimed by the crowds. King Nicholas twice appeared on a balcony and responded to the greetings.

Rome, January 25.—Throughout the flight of Their Montenegrin Majesties from Podgoritza to San Giovanni, aeroplanes hovered above, dropping bombs and firing machine-guns. The torpedo-boat on which Their Majesties made the voyage was attacked by submarines, which were driven off by Italian warships.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.....Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 28
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore Jan. 29
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere...Feb. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 5

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 26 is due here on January 29. Left Hongkong on January 26, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip.)

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on Friday, January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

BOTH ARMIES DIGGING IN ROUND CZERNOWITZ

Germans Attempt Advance To Rumanian Frontier; Russians Capture Dabrova

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 25.—Fighting in the region of Czernowitz has settled down. Both sides are digging themselves in. According to the Bourse Gazette, the enemy, consisting mainly of German troops, are attempting to advance close to the Rumanian frontier, in the district of Bayan.

The Russian salient in the region of the lower and middle Strypa caused the enemy to mass large forces along the western bank of the river, keeping considerable forces in reserve at Galicz, Stanislavov and Tisminizda, their purpose being to straighten their front by an advance on the frontier of Bessarabia. The Russians forestalled the intentions of the enemy by attacking them on the Lower Strypa and on a front extending from the Dniester to Usechko, with the result that the Russians captured the village of Dabrova.

The thaw in the region of Polesi continues to increase the hardships of the Germans and Austrians, the heavy rains and melting snows converting vast areas into swamps, rendering communications difficult and increasing the dissatisfaction of the German troops, who are holding trenches full of water.

Peking, January 23.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 22, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—In the Dvinsk region, our artillery successfully shelled the enemy positions. We captured a German aeroplane in the region of the station of Vileika.

Northward of Chartoriisk, the enemy attempted to re-capture the height that we had occupied, but were repulsed. In the region northwestward of Zbaraj, an enemy captive balloon broke loose and caught fire. Its basket fell into our lines.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast region, the Turks, on a large front, attempted to press back our troops, but they were repulsed, with great losses. Our units, during the pursuit of the enemy, stormed the town of Hassan-Kalu and pursued the fleeing enemy right up to the fortifications of the Erzeroum fortress.

A number of Turks were sabred or made prisoners. They numbered in all over 1,500. We captured guns, a quantity of war material and a small tent camp.

The Turks are hurriedly retreating from all directions, seeking refuge in Erzeroum fortress. They are leaving in our hands artillery depots, food supplies and large stocks of fuel. Cartridges and military equipment are strewn everywhere. Stragglers are wandering about.

On the southern shore of Lake Van, our troops pressed back the Turks westward of Vastan. South of Lake Urmia, we have again thrown back a detachment of Kurds across the River Djagat.

Truce in Mesopotamia To Attend Casualties

Tigris in Flood Impedes Operations; General Townshend Has Sufficient Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—An official bulletin announces: General Sir Percy Lake reports that an armistice for a few hours was concluded on the 22nd, for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead.

The Tigris has risen seven feet at Kut in forty-eight hours and 2½ feet at Amarah. This has prevented all movements of troops on land.

General Townshend reports that he has sufficient supplies and that his troops have not been further engaged.

An official communique regarding the operations in Egypt states: On the 23rd, a column under the command of General Wallace attacked a Senussi camp. The enemy were dispersed and their camp burned.

Gen. von Der Goltz Preparing for Egypt

GEN. VON DER GOLTZ

According to despatches from Amsterdam, Field Marshal von der Goltz, formerly in command of a German army in Belgium at the beginning of the war, and now commander-in-chief of the First Turkish army with headquarters at Aleppo, Syria, is said to be preparing for an invasion of Egypt. The first attempt at an invasion of Egypt and the taking of the Suez Canal by the Turks, was repulsed by the British. Both Turkish and German troops are included in Gen. von der Goltz's command. Most of the officers are German.

Germans Waste 20,000 Shells in Yser Region

Allies' Fire Prevents Infantry Leaving Trenches, Save Few Who Are Dispersed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 25.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: There has been a very violent enemy bombardment near the mouth of the Yser, in the region of Nieuport, the Germans firing 20,000 shells. Their infantry tried to debouch, but our curtain of fire prevented them leaving the trenches, except for a few parties, which our fire immediately dispersed.

The artillery on both sides was very active in the region of Boesinghe, Hetsas and Steenstraete. Small parties of the enemy, who attempted to cross the canal at Hetsas, were thrown back by infantry and maxim fire.

The enemy in Artois, west of the Arras-Lens road, after exploding a mine, tried a fresh attack, which was immediately arrested by our grenades and rifle-fire. The second attack further south was equally unsuccessful.

Our batteries north of Soissons wrecked the German trenches on Hill 129, east of Godat Farm. In the Rheims district, our artillery, guided by our aeroplanes, seriously damaged a German battery.

The communique this afternoon stated:—There was night-long artillery activity in Belgium. It is confirmed that the Germans attempted an advance at the mouth of the Yser, which was frustrated by our guns, the enemy suffering appreciable losses.

In Artois, the Germans resumed their attack in the region of Neuville, on a larger scale, by a series of mine explosions and a very violent bombardment on a front of 1,500 yards. The French guns drove back the advancing Germans, who only got into two craters.

The shells fired into Nancy wrecked only a few houses. Three German aeroplanes dropped a few bombs into the town and also messages warning the townspeople that there will be another bombardment on the Kaiser's birthday.

London, January 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique reports: Yesterday night, we exploded a mine near St. Eloi, damaging the enemy's trenches considerably. Today we bombarded their trenches north-east of Armentieres, damaging them considerably.

Small patrols penetrated the enemy's wire near Verlorenhoek, fired from the parapet into a trench which was strongly held by the enemy and retired without suffering any casualties.

Today, the artillery on both sides was active about Loos. There have been bombardments about Hooge, Saint Jean, Polken and near Pilken. We silenced the enemy's trench mortars with our artillery fire.

BRITISH LOSE THIRTEEN, GERMANS 9 AEROPLANES

But Former Made 1,227 Flights, With 138 Machines, Their Opponents 310, With 20

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 25.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that four military aeroplanes and two sea-planes ascended at East Kent, but the raiders had a big start and could not be overtaken. Anti-aircraft guns afloat and ashore fusiladed them.

He announced that, during the past four weeks, 13 British and 9—probably 11—German aeroplanes had been lost in Flanders. The British made six raids and the enemy thirteen, the British using 138 machines and the enemy 20. While the British had made 1,227 flights over the German lines, the Germans had made only 310.

An official communique states: A German sea-plane appeared over Dover this afternoon. It was engaged by all our anti-aircraft guns and pursued by two British machines.

The Admiralty announces that, at six o'clock this morning, two aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk. A German sea-plane was forced to the water by a British aeroplane, off Nieuport.

Yasaka Survivors Dined At Hongkong

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, January 26.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha entertained the survivors of the Yasaka Maru at a dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, yesterday evening. Mr. Owen Hughes, responding to a toast on behalf of the guests, highly tributed the Captain, officers and crew of the vessel for their very excellent seamanship. He suggested, amidst applause, the building of a second Yasaka Maru, under the command of Captain Yamawaki, with his officers and crew.

FIRE ON GLENOGLE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, Jan. 26.—The s.s. Glenogle (3,750 tons; Lim Chin-tsong, Rangoon), which has had a fire on board, when at Penang, is proceeding to Hongkong for repairs.

DUTCH FLOOD INCREASES; UITDAMBROEK EMPTIES

High Mark of 1825 Inundation Is Passed; Relief Donations From Britain and Belgium

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, January 24.—There has been a further extension of the floods at Nieuwendam. The situation at Purmerend is still very serious. The waters at Landsmeer have risen a further 7 inches and have passed the high watermark of the great floods in 1825.

Wate Island has lost 1,500 cows and numbers of sheep, pigs and poultry, while all the houses have been undermined by the floods. The military authorities have ordered the evacuation of Uitdambroek.

The Hague, January 24.—As a token of its sympathy and esteem for the Dutch people, the British Government has sent the Minister for Foreign Affairs £2,000 to be used for the sufferers from the flood. The King of the Belgians has sent a personal gift of £200 for the same purpose.

E. AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, announced that there had been only minor operations in German East Africa. General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien will embark for East Africa after a short stay in Capetown, to which place he proceeded for a consultation with the Union Government.

Heavy rains have impeded operations in Nyassaland.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 24.—In the House of Commons, in reply to a question asked by Sir J. D. Rees, drawing attention to the removal of the head office of the Bombay Tramways Company, in order to avoid double income tax and asking if any remedy for this grievance would be forthcoming in the Budget, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "The company operates tramways outside the United Kingdom and is owned predominantly by persons resident in India. These circumstances suggest that considerations apart from the income tax may have influenced the company's decision."

Russians Battering At Erzeroum Forts

Cossacks Cut Off Stragglers; Artillery Convoy and 700 Men Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 24.—An official communique issued today stated: Pursuing the Turks, we captured an artillery convoy and 700 men. Our artillery is again bombarding the forts of Erzeroum.

The defeated Turks, in their headlong flight towards Erzeroum, continue to abandon enormous quantities of war material. The stragglers, who are scattering and hiding in the villages, are unable to escape the Russian cavalry, who appeared yesterday before Erzeroum.

The number of Ottoman effectives at Erzeroum totals 120,000. During their pursuit towards Erzeroum, the Russians captured 50 officers and 4,000 men, scores of machine-guns and an enormous quantity of war material.

The Russians are now three miles from Pinsk.

London, Jan. 25.—The difficulties of the Russians in the Causacus are described in a narrative by an officer which has just been received in Petrograd. For weeks, his column was stationed on the summit of a mountain 11,000 feet high, east of Erzeroum, exposed to a blizzard which buried their shelters in drifts fifteen feet deep and blew their huts to pieces.

The position was becoming critical, when, at length, they were ordered to march. A hurricane was blowing furiously when they began to descend the snow-clad precipices of the mountain. The men, in single file, forced their way shoulder-high through the snow.

Rifles had to be fired to guide those following behind. Their uniforms became sheets of ice and masks of ice covered their faces. Their guns had to be lowered by ropes, but not a man was lost and they had their reward in the panic their unexpected appearance produced on the Turks.

The Russians have covered 180 miles in a few days and their right wing is approaching Trebizond.

Chinese Give Promise Holding-Up of Police Official Shan't Recur

Rifles Repeatedly Levelled At Mr. Springfield; 'Might Have Gone Off'

More concerning the incident in which Mr. Springfield, assistant superintendent of police, was stopped by Chinese soldiers on the Hungjao Road has come to light in official correspondence on the matter. The police report of the incident is given below:

"Mr. Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police, reports that at 6 a.m. on December 10 he was proceeding alone in his motorcar along the Hungjao Road. At a point about 50 yards from the Siccawei Road corner his car was suddenly stopped, and he was surrounded by about 10 Chinese soldiers, levelling their rifles, some of whom closed in and held their weapons a couple of inches from his head.

"They were in a highly excited state and, though informed of his identity and business, they continued to cover him with their rifles. He attempted to show them a Chinese card, but they intimated that any movement would mean shooting.

"He was obliged to keep still for several minutes, until an officer arrived and then, on remonstrating, was allowed to proceed. Mr. Springfield, after proceeding 100 yards, was thereafter again obstructed by another group of soldiers, who once more covered him with their rifles and he had difficulty in making them realise that he had already passed one patrol.

"The soldiers were so excited that any of their rifles might have gone off accidentally. This took place on the Municipal road; he was single-handed and without arms and his car was at a standstill.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, has been informed that more care will be exercised in the future and has expressed his gratification.

INDIA'S PRESSING PROBLEM

Healthy and Happy Population Lady Muir-Mackenzie Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—At a meeting of the East India Association, held at Caxton Hall, Lady Muir-Mackenzie said that India's most pressing problem was how to secure a healthy and happy population. Medical and sanitary knowledge could best be spread by training Indian women as doctors, nurses and health officers.

Germans Make Protest At Council Investing Funds in War Loans

Assert There Is No Cause For Investments and Nationalities Should Be Considered

A letter of strong protest has been written to the Municipal Council by German and Austrian citizens and firms because of the fact that Tls. 50,000 of the trust funds was invested in British, French and Russian war loans. According to the Municipal Gazette the money was portioned out as follows: British Government 4½ per cent war loan £30,000 at 99½ cum. dividend. New Russian internal short term 5½ per cent war loan £10,000 at issue price 95 per cent New French 5 per cent war loan £10,000 at issue price 88 per cent.

The protest was signed first by Mr. H. Figge and 88 names followed. The communication said:

"We, the undersigned ratepayers, strongly protest against any such investment of trust funds on the part of the Municipal Council of the Shanghai Foreign International Settlement. The funds entrusted to the Council consist in the superannuation fund of the municipal employees, the funds of the municipal savings bank, the Sikh police deferred pay fund, the police recreation and rewards fund, deposits of contractors and other trust money, all of which have been deposited with the Council in the Shanghai local silver currency and are repayable in the same currency and not in gold.

"Consequently, there is not the slightest necessity for the Council of making any investments of its trust funds in gold currency and, in making such investments, the Council are running a risk in exchange or speculating in exchange as to which they have no right whatsoever.

"Furthermore, the Council must never lose sight of the fact that they represent a foreign international community and that it is their duty to avoid anything that might look like partiality and unfriendliness to any of the foreign nations of which this community is composed."

Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, acting secretary of the Council, made the following reply:

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 16, on the subject of the Council's recent investment in sterling loans."

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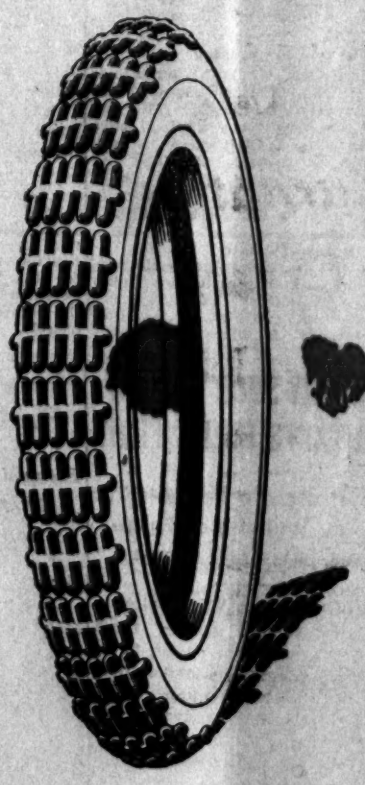

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BRITISH SECRET SERVICE WORK IS VERY THOROUGH

Naturally the Public Hears Little About It, But Its Achievements Figure Large

SWARM OF GERMAN SPIES

In Some Cases British Citizens For Whose Loyalty Neighbors Vouched

London, December 10.—The World correspondent has just had an opportunity of learning something of what the British Secret Service has accomplished from one who, though not an official, has been in the way of knowing something about it. One has heard very little of the British Secret Service at any time, indeed there are those who believed that it was non-existent before the war and had to be improvised, like Kitchener's Army. From what the World's informant says this seems to have been another great delusion. It seems, indeed, to have had one very good attribute of a Secret Service—it worked without being suspected of being at work.

Some time ago, when the demand for the more rapid internment or repatriation of Germans became insistent in Parliament, a committee was created, with the widest possible powers under statute, to investigate all demands for internment or repatriation, or appeals for release by those already interned. The proceedings of this committe have, of course, been secret, but it has, nevertheless, dealt with many thousands of cross—about 35,000 probably—and it must have sat twelve to fourteen hours a day to get through them.

The Secret Service proposes, for instance, that a certain German—or Austrian, as the case may be—shall be interned. The individual is brought before the committee, hears the reasons given for his internment, says whatever he can against the proposal and the committee gives its decision. Oftentimes the interned person finds some new reason why he or she should be released, and this reason is taken into account by the committee on appeal. There is no other appeal; the committee's decisions are superior to the jurisdiction of all the courts of the realm. Its powers, therefore, are of a very extraordinary kind, nothing like it since the Star Chamber. Such are the products of war emergency.

Army Captain Suspected

Needless to say, this tribunal has had some extraordinary cases before it. For example, there was the appeal for the confinement of a British army Captain, with near relatives high in the service, and coming of an old English family. It is in such cases that the cleverness and completeness of the British Secret Service comes in. Failure to satisfy the committee in a case of that kind would spell discredit and increased difficulty in getting internment orders in other cases. In this particular instance all the influence that might be expected was brought to bear to show that the suspicion alleged against the Captain was groundless—and not only that but preposterous. But it was shown that he had been in correspondence with suspicious individuals in Germany, and particularly with a beautiful German lady with whom he was infatuated and who was known to be one of the units in the Kaiser's widely extended spy system. It was not alleged that he was giving away secrets, but his desperate infatuation for this lady and the fact that he had found means of corresponding with her since the war made it desirable that he should be put in a place of security—and he was. This victim of the internment committee's activities was a British subject; but no matter whose subject you may be you are equally amenable to its jurisdiction.

Disloyalty That Amazed

There is talk here of another striking example of the thoroughness with which the British Secret Service has been doing its work in peace time. A German on title, for over twenty years naturalized, who lived in a very grand way in an English country, was brought up for internment. He had been one of the most prominent men in his district in public affairs, voluble admirer of the Union Jack, had denounced Prussian designs against the peace of Europe, entertained on a lavish scale, and was an exceedingly popular as well as influential person in his locality. When the demand was made for his interment he appealed to his influential county friends. More than anything else it hurt him that it should be thought possible that he could have been false to the English friends who had become so dear to him. They were all up in arms in his favor, and the committee got protests from most of the representative persons and bodies in the county denouncing the action of the authorities in casting this slur on a gentleman for whose loyalty and trustworthiness they would vouch as for their own. He had given innumerable evidences of his genuine love of England, and had actually taken a very active part in promoting the territorial army system in the county.

It Was No Blunder

It looked as if the Secret Service had made a bad blunder. But it hadn't. They showed by direct evidence that this man during his whole residence in this county had been in regular communication with the German Government, and that there was no doubt whatever that his British naturalization was a calculated fraud to cover his work on behalf of his native country. The British Secret Service knew everything that had passed between this German nobleman and the German Government at a time when it was supposed to be asleep, if not non-existent. He was simply interned, although his infuriated dupes thought he should be tried and dealt with as a spy. But he had seemingly been quiescent since the war began.

These, it is said, are only examples of a great number of cases where suspects, having been brought up for interment, indignantly contested the demand on the ground of their loyalty, and who, when they pushed the Secret Service to disclosing its case, were thunderstricken to discover that their underhand activities had been known and watched for years.

There is good reason for stating that within forty-eight hours of the declaration of war every German spy regarded by the authorities as in the least dangerous was put away; others were kept under observation as being useful as decoys for the spies sent here since the war.

Lenient With Woman Spy

Anent the killing of Miss Cavell by the Germans when she was not even charged with espionage, the British Government has under lock and key here now, under sentence of merely ten years' penal servitude, the German woman whose accomplice was one of those shot in the Tower as a spy. This woman was known to be one of the most dangerous and most highly trusted spies in the pay of the German Secret Service. She was full of daring, could adopt all manner of disguises, and often made up like a man without ever being detected—except by the Secret Service agents, who were allowing her to run her tether. She had control over several male spies who accepted their orders from her. She had always planned to commit suicide if arrested, but she was snared in a way that frustrated that purpose. She had determined to take her own life because she expected to be shot or hanged if caught. She knew that under all the rules of the game she deserved it.

The most ingenious and daring inventors of spy stories are left puffing and panting with exhausted imagination compared to the schemes, devices and sacrifices that the spy of real life is known to have made in furtherance of the designs of the Fatherland.

An Englishman's German Wife

One hears of the case of the German wife of a very prosperous professional man up country. She is a singularly handsome woman, a clever talker, a very good amateur musician and singer, and adept in all the wiles of fascination. Being married to an Englishman, she is of British nationality. She too had been long in the books of the Secret Service. She was a kind of person who was bound to be talked about anyway, because there was a Teutonic ostentation about her and a flushness of cash that attracted attention. Early this year she came up to London, set up in a handsome apartment, frequented the best night clubs and other places where officers were to be found, and soon had a train of them after her. She entertained lavishly and her parties were very fast and furious. This was all done for the Fatherland. Her money resources were extensive, and she is even suspected of getting impecunious young officers into her toils by assisting them out of their difficulties. She had just moved into a still more elegant flat when her career was suddenly cut short. She is now hibernating with an assortment of dowdy frauleins, spy-governesses and such like, in the quiet of an internment establishment for women. It is said that she had nearly $500,000 in different banks. It all came from Germany.

The police are not confining their exertions to dealing with actual spies like this Delilah. They are steadily clearing out the foreign demimonde, which was very generously represented in London. Batches of these women, who have haunts in every district in the vast area of London, but who are seen at their gaudiest in the neighborhood of Leicester Square and Coventry Street, are being sent away daily. In certain streets in Soho where they lived in large numbers the landladies who have always catered for this sort of tenant are growing desperately destitute. These landladies, usually of the same nationality as their tenants, have in many cases been bidden to accompany them to France, or Holland, or Italy, as the case may be.

A still more salutary use of the Defense Act is its application to the work of deporting the vile crew of foreign men who never did a day's work and were merely the parasites and bullies of these foreign women. Under the ordinary law positive evidence of a kind difficult to obtain has to be adduced to get a deportation order against these pests. Now all that is necessary is to catalogue them as "undesirable"—which there is none to gainsay—and out they go at twelve hours' notice.

London will be changed in many respects before this war is over, but in nothing more strangely than in the cleaning up of its streets, which, especially in the heart of the West End, have long been a good deal of a scandal. But that is only the work of the "journeyman" policeman; the really valuable war work is being done by the Secret Service branch, which is now garnering the harvest of long years of patient sowing.

AUSTRIAN SEES PERIL OF PAN-AMERICANISM

If United States Interferes In Europe We 'Must Renounce Monroe Doctrine'

Vienna, December 11.—Francis Klein, for several years Minister of Justice in Austria and author of the reform of lawsuit legislation, a recognized authority on all questions of law, has published a collection of the articles which he wrote for the Neue Freie Presse on the relations between the Central Powers of Europe and the United States during and after the war.

In his preface Dr. Klein says:

"I think it desirable that wide circles, especially those of finance and political economy, should be made to pay attention to subjects which are at present being widely discussed in the United States. Dangers can be avoided by clever and energetic men when these are warned in time. At the same time it is highly interesting to observe what an extraordinary amount of work and enterprise the war has called forth in America and how the United States is preparing for the decisive moment when a peace will be concluded, what splendid use they will make of the war so that there cannot be a doubt that the peace which cannot tarry forever will find a generation worthy of it. All my information comes from sources which cannot be doubted, and most of it is connected with the honest striving to induce America to become the arbitrator in this war of the nations."

The Neue Presse says of the work:

"The origin and causes of American politics have probably never before been studied with so much thoroughness and power of judgment as in these articles of Dr. Klein, who warns Europe of the dangers of Pan-Americanism and at the same time warns the United States that it would have to renounce the Monroe Doctrine if it intends to interfere in European political disputes. America, he says, hopes to reap a harvest where Europe has destroyed the work of decades.

"This great warning to the central powers is: 'People who have the power of gaining military victories must learn to be the victors in every other way also.'"

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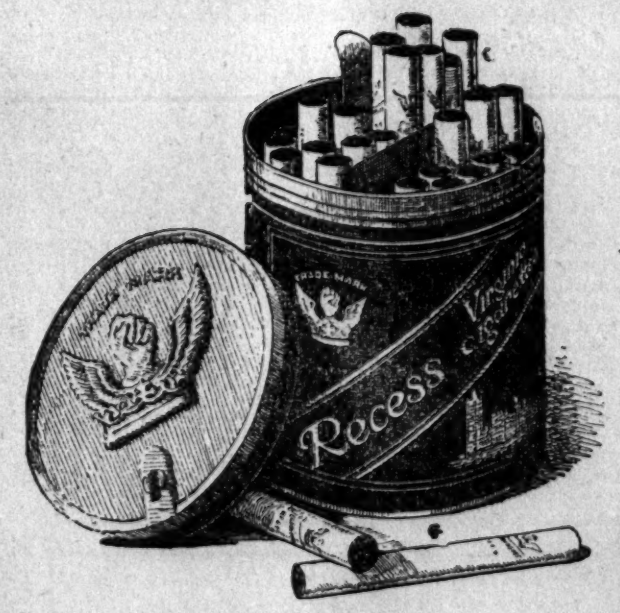

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News and Views in the World of Books

War and Adventure for Boys

Boys' books change little from year to year. They grow steadily in numbers; each year sees new favorites added to the list; but no new class appears. Today as yesterday and the day before yesterday a boy's stories fall into four proven groups and deal with war, adventure, the sea, or school life. These groups are wide and cover practically all that interests a boy in the world.

Naturally war stories have a very real interest for the boy this year. His father, his uncle, his brother, his cousin—one or other of these is almost sure to be at the front, and perhaps he hopes that the war may last until he is himself old enough to take part in the fighting. What was once a distant romance is now a stern reality of the very moment, and when he reads of war it is with the proud knowledge that he is living in times as stirring as any that have gone before.

Gallipoli and Flanders

In several of the books recently published he is plunged into the actual fighting of the present war. The hero of Captain F. S. Brereton's "At Grips with the Turks" (Blackie) is a gallant midshipman who, after adventures in Egypt, takes part in the first landing at Gallipoli; and, again, in "Under French's Command" (Blackie), another story by Captain Brereton, we have a young motor-despatch rider of the Royal Flying Corps who is in the thick of the western campaign from Neuve Chapelle down to the great September advance. There is little of the stalemate of modern trench warfare for these bright lads, and the books that record their adventures are as bustling stories as any boy could wish to have.

Another good story of the war is Escott Lynn's "In Khaki for the King" (Chambers). Oliver Hastings is a young Englishman who gets into a little "scrap" with a German officer at Heidelberg a few days before the war, but with the help of an English Secret Service man escapes into Belgium and secs the early fighting there. He does some doughty fighting himself later on and pays back the Heidelberg bully.

The naval side of the war is well described in two books by Mr. Percy F. Westerman. In the first, "A Sub of the R.N.R." (Partridge), Terence Aubyn, a young officer in a liner which is taken over by the Admiralty, meets with every kind of peril and adventure while serving in various ships. Mines, torpedoes, raids, and shipwreck—such incidents of the sea crowd thick upon him, only to prove that he is of the good, brave stuff of which every British sailor should be. Mr. Westerman's second story, "The Fight for Constantinople" (Blackie), takes the reader to the Dardanelles, where the hero acquits himself right gallantly both afloat and ashore.

Facts

For the boy who wants facts "Our Boys' Book of the Navy" (Newnes) is capital. It gives not only an account of the different types of battleship under the White Ensign but tells what they have done since the beginning of the war. In "Conquests of the Sea" (Blackie) Mr. Cyril Holl tells the whole story of the sea since men went down into it in ships. How the giant liner has evolved, how wrecks are salved, how fishermen go about their work—these are only a few of the things he tells the eager reader.

All sorts of most fascinating facts about aeroplanes and airships and their behaviour and management, together with a rattling good war yarn thrown in, are to be found in "The Invisible War-plane," by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper (Blackie). The most exactingly bloodthirsty youngster could not complain of the story's briskness, for it goes on from adventure to adventure; while even a seriously "grown-up" reader may find himself nibbling at the book till he has consumed the whole of it in tracing the very plausible developments of air navigation suggested by the two writers in their more prophetic moments and incidents.

A Youthful Master

Of school stories this year Mr. R. S. Warren Bell's "Smith's Week" (Newnes) is perhaps the freshest. It gives the master's point of view—though whether Smith is a new boy or a new master is rather more than Witteringis School knows just at first. Eighteen and short for his years, he goes to the school, as he thinks, as a very junior master, but the Head is ill and unable to see him when he arrives, and he is told by the daughter of the house that he is to be senior master. A good boxer, he has to use his fists to keep order in a school where corporal punishment is forbidden. There is trouble with the parents, but when the Head gets well enough to dismiss him the boys go on strike until they are promised that he shall stay. The Head consents because he sees that Smith's robust influence is not only needed but appreciated in the school.

"The Outlaws of St. Martyn's," by Gunby Hadoth (Partridge), and "Sheepy Wilson," by the same author (Nisbet), are school stories on more conventional lines. In the first named there is a very delightful youthful headmaster who is nephew to one of his own pupils, and some of the school servants are detectives at work on a mystery in the neighborhood. "The Dampier Boys," by E. M. Green (Blackie), is not wholly a school story. It is a pleasant story of the visits and adventures of three small children left in England by their parents who have returned to India.

'THE OFFICIAL CHAPERON'

A Natalie Lincoln Story With a Mystery Not of Who, but Why

"The Official Chaperon," by Natalie Sumner Lincoln (D. Appleton and Co.) deals, like the rest of her books, with Washington life and is built around a mystery. It is true that the guilty person is very soon indicated and purposely so, but the mystery lies in the wonder why this particular person should do such things. It is to be feared Mrs. Lincoln's explanation is inadequate, and leaves the reader with a sense of flatness.

Hypnotism has been accepted to a certain extent by a part of the public, and has been used often by novelists since Du Maurier handled it so effectively in "Trilby," but "auto-suggestion"—that is the ability to compel a perfectly honest person, miles away from the hypnotist, to commit a crime—fails to convince. For the rest the book is well written. Mrs. Lincoln knows her Washington society, and Marjorie Langdon is a girl worth winning.

FULL OF LOVE AND OF FIGHT

Is This Haggardesque Story of Africa by a New Author

Arthur A. Nelson, author of "Wings of Danger" (Robert M. McBride and Co.) has evidently sat at the feet of Rider Haggard. His book is almost identical in plot with "King Solomon's Mines."

Readers of that famous old romance will remember how the little party of Englishmen with the gigantic Zulu, Umbopa, as their servant, went into the heart of Africa and found a kingdom to the throne of which Umbopa was the rightful heir. In Mr. Nelson's book a lost kingdom in Africa is also found by English adventurers of which their gigantic servant, Ingulfa, proves to be the legitimate king.

Nevertheless, Mr. Nelson has written a capital story, full of love-making—there are four pairs of lovers, all of whom are happily united—and of great fighting. It will furnish a pleasant evening to all who like tales of adventure and daring.

AND STEVE COMES BACK

In This Good Old Open-Faced Romance by Larry Evans

Larry Evans's "Then I'll Come Back to you" (H. K. Fly Company) is one of those books in which you know how everything is coming out, and yet that makes no difference.

From page 37 you realize just what is to be the issue of the love affair between Steve O'Mara and Barbara Allison when both are grown up.

Not many chapters further along you have a prophetic sense of the tremendous thrashing which is coming to the riverman, Harrigan, when Steve gets good and ready.

And there are other matters, such as a sense of the splendid big fellow into which is to develop the pathetic, homeless little waif, Steve, who takes a breachless first look at the "city" of Morrison as he comes out of the forest in Chapter I. But you keep reading right along through Evans's unctuous periods and all his 372 pages.

You read on just because, after all, you do like an undisguised romance of the old open-faced type, in which, with accompanying thrills, love and virtue triumph, villainy is smashed in the jaw, and the Honorable Archie Wickersham, having tried his foulest to ruin Steve and his railroad, just naturally shrinks out of sight. A story of the Big North Woods and of the big hearts of Caleb Hunter and his sister Sarah. And it is "some fight" in which Harrigan "gets his."

ON STEVENSON'S TRAIL

A Grateful Literary Pilgrimage Prepared by Clayton Hamilton

Both through temperament and circumstance, Clayton Hamilton finds, Robert Louis Stevenson was a wanderer. But, as is not the case with many wanderers, "nearly every place that Stevenson visited for more than a fortnight * * * exerted an abiding and recurrent influence upon his work" and "he made it live in literature." So, following with Mr. Hamilton "On the Trail of Stevenson" by means of the handsome book bearing that title (Doubleday, Page and Co.), we take a journey of new understanding into the being of the man himself.

Mr. Hamilton's book begins with Stevenson at his birthplace in Edinburgh, goes after him through the rest of Scotland, and thence pursues his way through England, France, Europe in general and the United States. It is a book of memories, anecdotes and associations, which should be grateful to all true Stevensonians.

Conspicuous points along the trail are illustrated by full-page pictures, the excellent work of Yalter Hale. It is interesting to note the towering impressiveness of the Yhitehall Building much more than covering the site of No. 10 West Street, where, on his first and brief visit to New York, August 18, 1879. Stevenson found the "Reunion House," Michael Mitchell, proprietor, with its dollar-a-day rates and its "satisfaction guaranteed."

VERSE FOR YOUNG READERS

"The Home Book of Verse for Young Folks" (Henry Holt and Co.) may be considered a companion volume to the earlier "Home Book of Verse. It contains nearly five hundred selections, arranged by Burton Egbert Stevenson, with nursery rhymes leading the way. Poems of patriotism and of "The Wonderful World" are conspicuous in other divisions. The selections have been made with admirable taste and judgment.

'MAKING A MAN OF HIM'

Haryot Holt Dey's "Making a Man of Him," originally a magazine story, has been issued from the Brieger Press, New York, in the form of a handsomely printed quarto bound in heavy paper. It is "A Message to Mothers," the story of how a tall boy was awakened to a soldiership in the army of industry, and many mothers should be glad to receive it. Besides, it is a particularly good story of mother love.

THREE GOOD DOG STORIES

"Into His Own" (David McKay, Philadelphia), the story of a thoroughbred Airedale who was lost and was found. In his own words as understood by Clarence B. Kelland.

"Bum" (Sully and Kleinteich), the autobiography of a dog without a pedigree who just stuck to his particular friend. Made known by W. Dayton Wegefarth.

"Scally" (Houghton-Mifflin Company), the story of a pup who dragged himself out of the water with a brick tied to him and who proved his worth and gratitude to a providential mistress. By Ian Hay.

BOOK OF CHRISTIAN RUSSIA

Stephen Graham's Picture of a Nation in the Part of Mary

War has modified to an extent which the author must appreciate more fully than any one else the scope and character of Stephen Graham's "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary" (Macmillans). In his mind, Mr. Graham has called this his "sanctuary book." It is intended as an interpretation and survey of Eastern Christianity, with particular reference to Russia as a religious country, and it offers stories and pictures of life for the completion of its scheme of presentation. The chapters deal with scattered themes, but the end is unity.

"Speaking roughly," says Mr. Graham, "Eastern Christianity is associated with Mary's good part and Western Christianity with the way of Martha and service." Hence the title of his book.

Besides the daily life of Russia, her literature and art enter into Mr. Graham's account and he makes much of what he finds to be a fact that these, with her philosophy, music, religion, theatre and dancing, are intrinsically Russian. "Of all the names by which Russia is known as a nation mighty in art and in thought," he declares, "not one belongs to the subject nation." And this, notwithstanding that Russia is a great composite empire with an enormous number of small nations and tribes under her rule.

At the theatre in Moscow Mr. Graham saw Maxim Gorky, newly returned from Italy, and in the chapter recording this event he says:

"Around Gorky and the spirit of Dostoevsky rage for the time being all the questions of the hour in Russia—Apollo vs. Dionysius, progress and Westernism vs. Life understood as a religious orgy, materialism vs. mysticism.

"How weak is the power of the West may be seen in the guise of its champion Gorky, with his foot in the grave, Gorky, whose wonderful literary gift Italy and Greece have withered. But frustrate as he seems, he has effectually raised the question and set Russia thinking and differentiating."

Gorky's protest has had the fullest publicity from press and platform, "yet the great mass of the people have supported Dostoevsky."

Mr. Graham's book will repay careful reading. It is illustrated simply by a frontispiece in colors representing the title figure.

EVE DORRE'S HAPPINESS

It Fills This Rare Story of a 'Precarious Youth' in France

"I was the seventh child of a reluctant mother," writes Eve Dorre, "who said when I was born, 'Take it away, it's a girl.'"

Then, in the book bearing Eve's name for its title—"Eve Dorre" (E. P. Dutton and Co.)—we have her own story told presumptively by herself, really from the pen of Emily Viele Strother. And this book is one of the rare ones, such as not every season nor every other season brings forth.

Eve is American by birth, the daughter of a Colonel. It is chiefly in France, however, with her widowed mother that she passes the "precarious youth" with the adventures of which her chapters concern themselves. Those chapters are divided into three groups, in one of which Eve is "The Child," while in the other she is "The Girl" and "The Wife." But she is always sweetly ingenous and simple, and when love comes as truly a Great Adventure it crowns a career at no point underscored with the strenuous.

In Germany Eve has flirted with Karl. That, to be sure. But when she has met and known Philip, there is no other. Meanwhile and always she loves France and its dear people and its Paris and her home of newly weddedness in Burgundy and the little mother who gets over her reluctance and life which is very kind to her. In short, happiness is Eve's prevailing state, and for it we recommend her and her delightfully placidly written story to the world at large. The story is good to read all the time, and may be good medicine of content part of the time.

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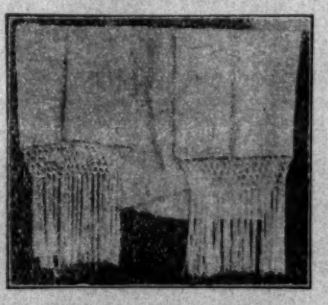

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Public School and Hanbury, as you know, are still plugging along in their fight for second place in the League, but it won't be long before one of the two teams breaks out ahead, and in all probability the team to do this will be Hanbury. Hanbury looks the stronger and is able to overcome other teams easily whereas Public School when playing the same teams, either wins by the odd goal, or ties. And yet, when Hanbury meets Public School and when it is expected that she will swamp the Old Boys, the result is either a win for Public, or a draw. These are the results of the two games played between them, and it certainly is obvious that there is something queer about it.

* * *

The only solution is that when both teams meet, they play their best. They keep in mind that one failure is enough to lose them their position. There is no longer any rivalry in the 2nd League so far as St. Xavier's team is concerned, for both Hanbury and Public know that there isn't a chance to beat St. Xavier, even if the champions were to play the pick of the rest of the second division. But the real flame is between Hanbury and Public, and both teams know it, and both are prepared to do their utmost.

* * *

When Hanbury comes to think of it, they find that last season Public School went under to them by the score of 14 to 0, which for a soccer game, is something to talk about. And yet, this season, with a stronger team and new men, Hanbury can just stand against Public School, and that's about all. The Police also are trying to better their position in the League. If their 1st team does not play on Saturday, they will be able to line up a good team for their 2nd League game.

* * *

E. J. Cooke, the Old Boys' center, is back from Peking, and I trust to see him on Saturday at his best against the Customs. While up North he played for the Peking Club against the team organised by the President's second son. He is certainly welcome here because the Old Boys have found it hard to get a center like him.

* * *

St. Xavier having qualified for the first round of the Skottowe Cup will have to meet the Recs. In this match they may do something, and yet they may not. They beat Hanbury by 1 to 0, and if they play the Recs as they played Hanbury, then they are doomed to destruction.

Basket Ball

The Soccny Volunteers basketball team met the five from the Helena at the Town Hall Monday night and was beaten by the sailors. The score was 36 to 18—and the oil boys consider themselves lucky that it wasn't more.

Undismayed by defeat, the team has signed up with the Helenas for a series of games to be played every Tuesday night. The first will be Tuesday of next week.

Baseball Club's Meeting

A meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club was held yesterday afternoon in the courtroom of the United States Court for China. Mr. A. Bassett was chairman. After adopting the report of the chairman and the treasurer, the committee for the coming season was selected. It consists of the following: Mr. W. L. Merriman, chairman, Mr. W. G. Holliday, secretary and treasurer, Mr. C. F. Wolsiffer, Dr. N. L. Downs, Mr. W. E. Sauer, Mr. A. H. Swan.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring committee and the members of last year's team. The captain of this year's team is to be selected by the new committee. The report of the chairman commended the work of the past season—and even had a good word for the umpires. The report follows:—

The year under review has, in the opinion of your committee, been a successful one. A goodly number of players were enlisted and the attendance at the games was good throughout the season. Two successful series between local teams were carried through, and special games between the All-Shanghai team and Navy teams were scheduled for Saturdays and special days throughout the summer.

A team representing All-Shanghai was entered in the Olympic Meet in May, playing against the teams from Honolulu and the All-Navy. Although our boys put up good ball at times, the lack of practice told its story, and we were unable to win a single game. It should be said to our credit that no other team came as near defeating the crack Honolulu team as ours, the game requiring twelve to decide.

The usual special arrangements for July 4th were carried out, the games in the afternoon of July 5th, between the Cincinnati and Helena and Galveston and Shanghai, being played before a big crowd.

A series of games between two local teams, known as the Red Sox and Blue Sox, was started on July 15th and played through to a finish, ending on August 17th.

A second series was opened on August 19th and closed September 14th. Interest was keen in both series, particularly the first. Prizes were offered for the winning team and the best pitcher, batter, fielder and base-runner.

We opened the year with a small balance of only about $100 but the receipts from subscriptions enabled us to pay all bills, including a much improved dressing room and stands, and all necessary equipment, and close the year with $165.21 on hand. 140 members at $10 and 18 at $5 were secured.

Storage on the gear has been paid up to February 1, 1916. An order has been placed for new wiring, same to be delivered in time for the 1916 season. New bats, balls and gloves were bought during the past season, as shown by records.

Special mention should be made of the good work done by the official scorer, Mr. Chevalier, the assistant secretary, Mr. R. P. Roberts, and the always difficult work of the umpires, Mr. Merriman and Dr. Downs. Other members of the committee also co-operated in every way to make the game a success.

I wish to express my appreciation of the interest and co-operation of all the members of the Executive Committee, and to refer especially to the able manner in which Mr. Hening has performed the duties of Secretary. By reason of his work we are able to turn over to the new committee a complete record of the work of the retiring committee.

Billiards

Barrett Defeats Komaroff

The championship billiard match between Mr. C. D. Komaroff and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett took place last night at the Marine Engineers' Institute before a very large crowd of spectators. Capt. Barrett won by the score of 600 to 383. Mr. Komaroff was very much out of form. Capt. Barrett started off with a brilliant break of fifty-six, and from then on counted steadily. Mr. Komaroff was left a good way behind, but a timely forty-four break enabled him to catch up. Then again he fell back, and during the rest of the game, the only other high break that he made was thirty-five. On the other hand Capt. Barrett made breaks of thirty-seven, fifty-six, and thirty. The match took exactly two hours to play.

Capt. Barrett will now play in the final against the winner of the Porter-Morris game.

TEDDY AGAINST FUSION

Washington, January 12.—The national convention of the Progressive party is to be held in Chicago in June, concurrent with the national convention of the Republican party, in the hope that the two parties will agree on the same candidate. The selection of Chicago was made by the national committee now in session here.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon a telegram was received from Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay urging against the consolidation of the Progressive and Republican parties.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: President Yuan has urged Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling to proceed to Yunnan to advise the rebel leaders to lay down their arms. But Mr. Hsiung has declined the mission.

General Chen Yi of Szechuen has tendered his resignation by wire to the Peking government.

Luchow is reported to have fallen to the rebels.

The Shun Pao: The Commander of the 8th Division will soon leave for Hupeh.

A telegram from Chungking says that Suifu fell on the 21st instant. General Wu's army has been defeated.

At present the Yunnan army is divided into three divisions which are marching into Szechuen by three different routes. The first went through Chaotungfu to Suifu, and it was this army that engaged General Wu's army. The second division went from Pijeh to Luchow and the third, commanded by Tsai Ao, passed through Chuanyi towards Chungking. The last army intends to cut off direct communication between Chungking and Chengtu. A great battle is expected within a week between Chungking and Luchow.

Meh Hsin-chien, Vice-Minister of Communications, has resigned. Hsiung Chien-liang is expected to be his successor.

POLISH RELIEF FUND

While the Lyceum Theater is practically booked up for tonight it is worth calling attention to the fact that a few seats which have been engaged have not yet been paid for, and there may be an opportunity at twelve o'clock today to secure some of these for the last performance of the remarkably successful pantomime, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." The doors for the gallery will open at 8 o'clock, and for the lower parts of the house at 8.30; the overture will commence at 9; on the arrival of the Russian Consul-General the orchestra will strike up his national anthem; and the performance will commence at 9.15 sharp. Carriages and automobiles may be ordered for 11.45.

Obituary

Mr. S. S. Liu's Funeral

The funeral of Mr. Liu Shao-seng, member of the S.V.C. Chinese Company, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with full military honors. Mr. Liu was 44 years old and died of typhoid fever. He had served in the S.V.C. for 7 years. Deceased was assistant compradore of the Netherlands Bank.

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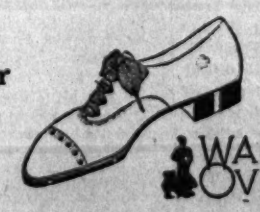

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER
Fine weather. Breezes very variable both in force and direction along the whole coast.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 27, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

British Finance

(New York Times)

THE best thing about British finance is that it cannot be misunderstood, except of course by Germans. Nothing is shirked, nothing is hidden or managed by trick and device. Business as usual. Cash on current account, or something equally acceptable to the creditor on deferred account, at his option. At home, taxes, thrift, economy, expenditure of capital to any necessary extent. That is the program laid down to Englishmen by their leading bankers. We made a great virtue of paying $100,000,000 gold a year ago, when it was nominated in the bond. The Englishmen are tackling a job sixty-five times as great this year, and expected to be ninety times as great next year. Besides there is the loss of men by multiples of army corps.

The world has never seen such a demonstration of stability of wealth, and has hardly ever seen such an exhibition of character. We are the larger and wealthier nation, and yet we have not believed such things of ourselves. The standard for us to gauge the British performance by is their stolidity in comparison with our hysteria over our smaller part of the operation. We turned our market upside down to find $100,000,000 gold, but already we have received $400,000,000 gold, not on contract, but on current business and because we would take nothing else. We thought we should be swamped by British sales of American securities, one conspicuous estimate being that we could absorb only about $1,250,000,000 without distress. The distress of those making the sales to us was never considered by us, nor our relation to the events which caused the business with its double aspects.

That there are these two points of view, and that one is of particular concern to us, is shown by the concluding paragraph in the British bankers' manifesto:

"Individuals possessing securities marketable abroad must sell them to pay for goods and munitions for which no other means of payment can be provided. Only by all classes adding to and carefully husbanding their income, by selling foreign securities, by creating foreign credits, will it be possible to provide the vast sum needed by the nation and its allies."

This is the only market in which securities can be sold or the goods can be purchased in worth-while amounts. The bankers' manifesto might as well be addressed directly to Americans, letting them know that they must take American securities if they want to sell their goods. The only alternative is that they shall take still other new securities if they wish to avert the pressure on the American market for American securities. There can be no doubt that such pressure already is felt, and that it must continue to be felt. It is the price of our boom in the "war brides," the biggest factor in starting up the domestic revival which is more to be desired than any war boom. The bankers' manifesto must be read in connection with the Government program for the exchange of British bonds for American income properties of the savings bank class for the most part, with such special exceptions as the Steel Trust issues. Some $25,000,000 of those already have come to market by the voluntary action of the Carnegie trusts, but they have caused no ripple here. The reason is that they are dealt with by strong hands, and are only to be had on private sale.

The policy of the British Treasury will be similar. It is not possible that the British Treasury, in business on the scale of a billion or more, should wish to spoil its own market by sacrifice sales. The American securities will be sold to best advantage when the market will best take them, and always with an oger of an alternative in British paper. If we will take enough British bonds we can lessen the weight on the market of the Americans which must be sold. If we won't take the British bonds, then we must take the Americans. We can name the price on either, but one we must take or lose our trade.

The Americans which will come to market through the British Treasury are such as otherwise never would have come back except at maturity for payment. They are the kind which rest at the bottom of boxes, never seeing daylight except when coupons are clipped. Some of them were specified at the International Trade Conference by Mr. Santilhano of the Guaranty Trust Company. British trade was fostered by taking our securities, just as our trade will be fostered by taking them back. Chicago and North Western shares were bought in quantity around 49. The English owners have had handsome returns, and might have sold around 270. They will not be ruined by taking smaller profits at the present level. Illinois Central was taken at 80, and has since been at 180. St. Paul was taken at 80, and has since been at 193. Bonds of these and other sound roads were taken by bales, and even in their present depressed market show a profit. The comparison with the shrinkage in Consols or Rentes is striking. There are no profits to be had in them except in unusual cases. The British will sell what they must, that is, what there is a market for. The world's best market is for Americans, with a profit for long-time owners and there is reason to believe, for the present buyers.

Correspondence

Australasian Wounded Fund

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly publish the attached letter in your esteemed paper. Same is in reply to the amount collected as a Memorial to the late Captain Loftus E. P. Jones. Yours faithfully,

S. J. DEEKS,
Treasurer
Australasian Wounded Fund.

Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

Headquarters,
December 6, 1916.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 15, received here yesterday, enclosing bank draft for £115 for the purpose of obtaining comforts for wounded Australasian soldiers.

The draft is being sent on to the High Commissioner for Australia, London, with a request that it be paid to the credit of the Australian and New Zealand sections of the British Red Cross Society, for the purpose for which it was donated.

I should like to say on behalf of the Australian and New Zealand troops how very much the action of your community in China, in so generously donating this and the previous amount received for the comfort of the wounded, is appreciated by all ranks; and I shall be glad if you will convey our thanks to the donors. Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ALEX. GODLEY,
Lieut.-General,
Commanding A. & N. Z. Army Corps.

S. J. DEEKS, Esq.,
Shanghai.

American Ideals

(By Brand Whitlock, U.S. Minister to Belgium, in a recent after dinner speech).

"On the arch down at Washington Square (New York) there is a sentence of Washington's of which I like to think, 'Let us here erect a standard to which the wise and honest may repair.' It is a standard which to be effective must be erected in the life of each citizen, and no-one can erect it there but himself. In no citizen did it ever attain such beautiful and symetrical proportions as in the life of Lincoln.

"Once in a foreign city, by some strange chance, I happened to pick up a penny in the street and it proved to be one of those pennies that bear Lincoln's head. It seemed to me that no more significant medallion could have been made in Lincoln's honor. And looking at it and thinking of its implications, the thought of home and all that it brought up, the thought of all the hands through which it had passed—the hands of workmen, the hands of little children, the hands of beggars even, hard hands and gnarled hands, and honest hands, the hands of mine own people—it seemed to me to have been made precious by the patina of democracy and I thought that nothing could have been more beautiful and significant than that Lincoln's noble head should have been engraved on our smallest coin, a token of our universal daily need in hands that humbly break the bread their toil has earned. The head to me somewhat palpably wore the people's love like purple bays—the love of all those common people whom he so wisely loved and bore in sorrow in his mighty heart.

"In him, as I have tried to say, the American ideal was most perfectly exemplified, and it was exemplified in him because after the illusions of life had gone he retained his ideals and his faith in them. It was thus exemplified in him because, in addition to his wisdom, his patience, his gentleness, his hope, and his faith, he had that other American quantity of humor, which saved him in every situation, and by American humor I mean that instinctive sense of human values that enables one to see all things, or most things, in their proper relations, and so becomes an integral part of the American ideal."

A Chinese Dining Table

A New Way Of Eating Chinese Food

By Dr. Wu Lien-teh

In the first number of the National Medical Journal of China, which is the organ of the National Medical Association of China, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the well known Chinese savant, contributes the following article in which he describes a hygienic method of eating Chinese food:

Most visitors to China, who have had the opportunity of tasting Chinese food, are in accordance in hailing the Chinese as past masters in the art of cooking. Every American city of respectable size has its chop suey restaurant, largely patronised by American ladies, and in crowded centers like Chicago, New York, and San Francisco, the Chinese restaurants are classed among the most prominent sights, being brightly lighted, serving expensive meals and employing orchestras and professional singers to whet the appetites of their patrons and patronesses. In London, Liverpool, and Manchester there are now excellent Chinese restaurants, originally established for home-sick students but now visited by fashionable English people. Both in Paris and Berlin the same process of initiation is taking place.

Considering how much better the food at such places as Peking, Canton and Shanghai, is, it may cause surprise why so few European and American residents in China have tasted the delicate dishes prepared in this flowery land. The main reason for this lies, I believe, in the uncongenial way in which the average Chinese table is laid, especially in public restaurants. In Peking until a few years ago, the best eating houses took pride in the old and unswept kitchen through which all would-be patrons had to pass and in the greasy black wooden tables upon which the food was laid. Great improvements have, however, been made in all large cities since the Revolution and white, clean tablecloths are now insisted upon in all fashionable dining halls. In Shanghai and Canton this welcome change is particularly marked, and up-to-date three-storied buildings, brilliantly lighted, can be seen where foreign ladies may be entertained with every comfort.

The actual method of eating, i.e. conveying food from the dish to the mouth, however, leaves much to be desired from a hygienic standpoint. In an ordinary Chinese meal three things are absolutely necessary, namely, a pair of chopsticks, a spoon and a bowl for rice. The spoon is plunged into the common bowl of soup, everyone helping himself and often making considerable noise. The chopsticks are used for picking up solid food from dishes placed on the table, thrust deep into the mouth, then withdrawn. This process is repeated indefinitely. Among members of the same family this method may not be harmful, but one often has to sit among total strangers, who may be suffering from syphilis of the mouth, foul teeth, tuberculosis, pyorrhœa, ulcers and other diseases of the mouth. Under these circumstances, an American or Englishman who has been brought up in a strictly hygienic way at home may be excused for fighting shy of a Chinese dinner, however nice it may taste.

To overcome this difficulty, I have for some years adopted the western method of serving Chinese food. The pretty Chinese spoons, forks, chopsticks, bowls, dishes, wine cups and dessert trays are there, but each guest at table has his own set of things. The dishes are served separately to everyone—usually in bowls resting on small dishes. After each course these bowls, dishes and spoons are removed, and new dishes served. In this way, the most complete stranger feels at ease and certainly shows no aversion towards Chinese food. Another important consideration is the prevention of overfeeding to which so many are subject when choice foods are eaten in the old way. Four "small" and six "large" dishes are usually sufficient in the new style instead of thirty as formerly.

At the last Conference of the Medical Missionary Association held in Shanghai (January, 1915) I was asked by an American colleague to devise a hygienic method of eating Chinese food at home, as he was sure it would be better appreciated if it could be more attractively served. After some months' experience I feel now at liberty to recommend my 'hygienic dining tray' to the notice of those who take an interest in such affairs. This consists of a revolving stand, made as simple as possible, either with wood or metal, which will hold a tray—either round or square—big enough to accommodate one large soup bowl and four dishes. The stand should be as low as possible and placed on the table so as to be within easy reach of those sitting around it. Each person at table has his own set of chopsticks, spoon, bowl for rice and small bowl for soup, and each dish on the revolving tray is fitted with a separate spoon. In this way every one of those sitting at table can help himself to the food without dipping his own spoon or chopsticks into the common bowl or dish and thus conveying possible infection to others. By means of this simple contrivance Chinese food may be properly enjoyed in the most hygienic way. Another advantage lies in the saving of one's silk sleeves from being dipped into the oily dishes, for any favorite entree may be revolved to a spot exactly facing the eater without his even getting up.

I hope the above contrivance will be universally adopted, and if possible improved upon. My first model only costs eighty cents. I do not intend to take out a patent for it.

Germany's Pioneer Work In Bulgaria

By Max Roloff in the Frankfurter Zeitung
(Reprinted from The New York Times)

Bulgaria's decision to join Germany and Austria-Hungary was not only a surprise to the diplomats and the citizens of the Quadruple Entente, but many Germans, who up to the present were not well versed in Balkan affairs, must have pricked up their ears at the announcement of a new "Central European Quadruple Alliance." (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.)

Well, this didn't happen in the twinkling of an eye. Long before the beginning of the world war individual Germans recognized the capabilities of the Bulgarian people and that this nation was really the pick of the Balkan races. This is evidenced by the founding of two German schools in that country, one in Sofia and the other in Philippopolis. Both schools were established at a time when the interests of Germany in Sofia were represented by a Consul General, as there was no German Minister in Bulgaria.

Both schools began very modestly, and at home the activities of the German School Union in these two cities was hardly understood at all. Even on the occasion of the special exposition last year of German Mind Culture Abroad in Leipsic there was no place for the models of the schools in Sofia and Philippopolis. But our countrymen did not allow themselves to be discouraged by this. At last they succeeded in obtaining an annual stipend from the German and the Austrian Governments and thus the existence of the schools was assured. On the other hand, the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people looked upon every foreigner who concerned himself with the education of the young as a friend of the country and the people.

Foreigners have regarded the Bulgarians' thirst for education as overdone and have declared it would be fatal to the future of the country, as it was to be feared that an educated proletariat would be developed which some day would not be able even to find its living in the country. This is not to be feared in the case of Bulgaria, at least not for the present, as the heart of the people is far too sound. To be sure, there are more "pro-gymnasiums" (something that about corresponds to our high schools from the sixth to the lower third grade) in the country than there are cities, so that there are pro-gymnasiums even in the larger villages. And something else that should not be overlooked is the fact that the pro-gymnasiums are free to both sexes. The son of poor parents who attends the pro-gymnasium will never be ashamed to learn a trade, no more than the gifted but poor student in the gymnasium (which corresponds to our high school from the upper third to the upper first grade, and in which instruction is not free) is ashamed to work in a factory in the afternoons when the school is not in session, and thus earn something toward covering his school expenses and his board. I became acquainted with many of these needy students, both boys and girls, who worked through the Summer holidays as waiters, or the like, in order to get enough money to supply themselves with new clothes.

The two German schools mentioned are attended in part by the children of the better class of native Government employes and of officers. A year ago the Bulgarian Government provided that children who have attended a German school may be admitted to a Bulgarian high school at once and without any examination—a move of considerable importance, as it places the German schools on the same footing as the pro-gymnasiums.

Now the German school in Sofia is on a sound foundation, thanks to the support it receives from banking and business circles. It is located in its own building and withstood the Balkan war without any damages worth mentioning. The German school in Philippopolis is also in a better condition than it was two years ago, when it was necessary to point repeated appeals for help in the German press. This school also has its own home and all it lacks is the addition of a much-needed commercial class. Many of the German members of the school association in Philippopolis and some former teachers have been in the trenches in the East or the West since the outbreak of the world war. How joyfully must these heroes in field gray, these brave pioneers of German ideals in Bulgaria, have greeted the Bulgars as comrades in arms and allies!

Now it is our task to retain the sympathies of the entire Bulgarian people and to continue and develop the unobtrusive pioneer work of our countrymen who, under many trials and difficulties, paved the way for a German-Bulgar rapprochement. This is no longer difficult for us to do, but we must not repeat any of the old mistakes. That Russia, England, and France, the first named at least, have lost all influence in Bulgaria is an indisputable fact. What will now become of the French school palaces in Philippopolis which have caused us Germans so much envy? What will become of the French school consul in this city?

* * *

The Balkans and the entire Near East will present quite a different picture after the war, and everywhere the German will be greeted with complaisance. The Balkan peoples, including Servia, have always had strong leanings toward Germany. I well remember the remarks of an educated Serb; made in Belgrade immediately after the end of the Balkan War. He knew the merits of the products of German industry, as, for instance, the electric street railway in Belgrade, and he prophetically exclaimed:

"You Germans! You shall see. Some day a statue will be erected in honor of your Kaiser right across from here in the grounds of the Terasia!"

The Servian people, who are naturally sound, at that time had had enough of the Alp-like pressure from Petrograd. How much worse must it seem now!

It has been said that the key of the Dardanelles is to be found in Sofia. This is true, and not only the key to the Dardanelles, but, in a degree, that of the entire Near East. In co-operation with the practical Bulgars, we can achieve quite different results in the work of elevating the Ottoman Empire, both spiritually and economically, than if we had to try out everything all alone. The Bulgar knows the Turk very well, as he has lived together with him for centuries, and he has a much better comprehension of his sufferings and needs than we Occidentals, to whom the complete understanding of the soul of the Oriental is almost impossible. Here the Bulgarian must form the bridge by which we may reach the Orientals. The points of difference between the Bulgars and the Turks have been abolished. The Bulgarian and the Servian peoples will soon become reconciled and finally they will both be able to rejoice at having been freed from the paws of the Russian bear.

Therefore we have plenty of work to do in the Balkans to see that the new Central European "Bloc" is firmly welded together, not with pen and ink upon scraps of paper, but with a firm handwriting upon the hearts of the peoples. To do this it is necessary that we loyally continue the task begun by our pioneers and build further upon this foundation after the war. Since the cession of Karagatsch, the suburb of Adrianople, to the Bulgars we have three German schools in Bulgaria, but one must be founded as soon as possible in Rustchuk, the most important of the Bulgarian ports on the Danube. And after the war we must establish one in Belgrade, the door of the Balkans. Some day the German language will reign as a world language from Belgrade to Constantinople and far toward Persia. The hearts of all the peoples along this road undoubtedly are already full of sympathy toward us Germans.

An Ill-Wind---

The New York American says that if we were in a war now somebody might blow open our canal.

RADIO SERVICE TODAY

By Frederic J. Haskin

ONE profession that is not overcrowded in the United States is that of radio operator. The United States is always in need of competent men for its increasing wireless service, and in case of war it would be a difficult matter to secure enough professional operators for all of the ships and stations. In that emergency the government's only resource would be the quarter of a million amateur operators who are using their own instruments in all parts of the country with the permission and under the supervision of the government service. Many of them are just bungling beginners, of course, but there are also a lot of competent operators among them.

The young man enlisting in the national radio service gets a thorough training with one of the largest and most varied equipments in the world. The first of the four years of his term of enlistment are spent at one of the naval electrical schools which are located at New York, Chicago and on Mare Island near San Francisco. Here he learns all that the experts can teach him about all the different varieties of radio apparatus, including the telefunken, which is the type used by the German army, and by most of the large commercial services.

In order to enlist in the government service, a man must be able to take dictation in the Morse code at a speed of twenty-five words a minute and must be able to receive twenty words a minute. This modest proficiency may be easily acquired in many technical high schools, where wireless telegraphy is a feature of the electrical work.

After his year in one of the government schools, the recruit may be assigned to duty on either a ship or a land station, and arrangements are made so that he returns to the school for a short term every year as long as he remains in the service. In this way, he keeps in touch with every new development and has every opportunity to become an all-around wireless man.

All the nations of the world are engaged in a spirited competition to improve their wireless service and experiments toward that end are always under way at the government stations. Just now, the experts are trying to work out a better method of controlling the current so that it may be used simultaneously by more ships and stations.

Most of the government instruments are manufactured on contract, but there are now so many efficient wireless men in the service that nearly anything could be designed by them and manufactured at the navy yard.

By far the most noticeable improvement in recent years is the reduction of the noise caused by sending from the big stations. For example, the high-power station at Darien on the Isthmus of Panama is scarcely audible at a hundred yards, while the old one at Colon, which was the first tower erected on the Canal Zone, made so much noise that it was a subject of complaint. The old type of wireless station made a noise exactly like a small saw-mill. A rumor that the Germans had set up a secret wireless station in the middle of New York not long ago was traced to a small portable saw-mill which was running day and night in the back of a shop.

There has been great improvement, too, in the design of the towers which are now self-supporting, while formerly they required a number of outstanding guys. One of these self-supporting towers at New Orleans passed through a terrific test in a recent big storm there, which demolished many tall buildings in the vicinity of the station. The tower stood firm.

The wireless service of the United States government compares favorably with those of the other great nations and differs from them chiefly in that it has not been standardized. This called for a wider knowledge on the part of operators and may occasionally cause some delay and inconvenience, but it makes for more rapid improvement in both men and machines.

Germany has completely standardized her military radio equipment so that only one type of instrument is used. England has a partially standardized equipment, but has introduced a number of innovations since the beginning of the war, including three devices for submarine control patented by the American inventor, John Hays Hammond, Jr.

The United State has absolutely no standards except of quality. Six commercial types of instruments, several European devices, and a number designed by the experts of our own service are in use in this country, and the American operator learns how to use them all.

Our naval radio service now includes forty-seven land stations scattered all over the world. Two of these are high-power stations having a generating apparatus of 100 kilowatts or more. They are located at Darien on the Canal Zone and at Arlington, Va. A third station of the high-power type will be completed at San Diego within the next six months, while contracts have been let for two others—one in the Hawaiian Islands and one in the Philippines. These new stations are being constructed along the most modern lines. It is believed that they will have a much wider power of communication than any others in the world and their completion will put the United States distinctly ahead of any other nation in radio equipment.

The big wireless station at Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington, is the administration center of the United States radio service. Here are the offices from which are controlled all the ships of the United States navy. The little town of Radio, Va., has been built up about the big radio administration buildings almost entirely by the people that worked there.

From this station, too, the daily time signals from the naval observatory are flashed all over the country.

This station has one of the most complete wireless equipments in the world and its advantages are placed at the disposal of all scientists doing serious work in that line. As soon as the men who have been experimenting wireless telephony demonstrated to the government that there were real possibilities in their idea, the Arlington station was placed at their disposal. In its workshops and laboratories were constructed the instruments and equipment through which the human voice was first transmitted over long distances without the aid of a wire.

The big station at Arlington also handles a considerable amount of commercial business and the stations of the naval radio service are always available for commercial use in places where no commercial stations exist. The service is maintained primarily for government use, however, and it never enters into competition with commercial companies. These are rapidly multiplying, but in many out of the way places the U. S. Wireless Service is the only means of communication with the outside world. In Alaska, for example, the radio is almost as important a feature of the daily life of the people as the U. S. mail is in the states.

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HE'S INVITING HER TO PUT ON THE FEED BAG IN A SWELL RESTAURANT - HA-HA - IF HE WAS HIT WITH A BAR RAG HED THINK HE WAS AT A BANQUET
NOBODY HOME BUT THE OLD STRAW KELLY AND THATS GONE
CHEESE IT KAY OFF HERE COMES THE BOSS
TAD

INDOOR SPORTS.

(WHEN THE BOSS IS AT LUNCH —) TRYING TO WRITE A NOTE TO YOUR BEST GIRL WITH THE WHOLE OFFICE OFFERING SUGGESTIONS.

Defenders Of Home Organize For Battle

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

A CURIOUSLY interesting orgnization has just come into existence called "O'Brien's Prevention and Cure of Divorce Association." The purpose of this organization is to combine the interests of men and women, elevate their social and moral and intellectual standing, to guard their home interests and promote their general welfare, to promote high ideals of marriage and the maintenance of its sacredness.

The object of this organization is to bring out better relationships in the home, to assist and encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all, and to promote high ideals of marriage.

Men and women, married or single, of good moral character, who are interested in the welfare of humanity, are invited by its founders to become members and aid in the universal effort for harmony in the home life, which can only be attained through the individual home.

There will be lectures and papers on the prevention and cure of divorce by advisory agents. Specially prepared papers covering the subject for discussion will be read, one at each meeting, by the advisory agent. The subject for discussion will be "The Home and Its Responsibilities."

Would you promote the welfare of humanity, you can do so by uniting the national organized effort for this great purpose.

Have you problems in your home that you cannot work out?

What constitutes a happy home?

Is saving as important a factor as earning?

How we make our life partners dishonest and untruthful.

Are we good companions for our children?

Why is self-control so necessary?

Moral duties of a free citizen.

Should marriage be accepted to avoid one's working for a living in the world?

How can we place respect and love among our young people?

May Angelo O'Brien of New York is the president and organizer of this society. In her little prospectus she says: "Committees should be composed of men and women who are willing to read, who are willing to work, and who can forget their own individuality in their enthusiasm; have courage to assume responsibility and brave criticism, and can be relied upon when difficulties arise. Men and women of this type are an inspiration to the discouraged."

There is no subject of greater importance than the subject of wholesome, happy, successful homes; because to produce such homes men and women must practice character building and bring into play all the noble qualities of human nature, and come in touch with the influences of the Invisible Helpers.

The men and women who make happy homes, homes which are centres of morality, cheerfulness, hospitality, love and peace, are, at the same time, laying a foundation for the "home not made with hands" in other realms. All of statesmanship, all of science, all of art, all of industry, is useless and void of result unless it results in happy, clean, beautiful home lives for the people of the land.

As a land grows in material prosperity and wealth divorce becomes a menacing evil. Bad as our divorce court reports show the conditions of our land to be today, worse conditions existed in ancient Rome, in the years preceding its final downfall.

The O'Brien prevention of divorce organization seems timely and it is to be hoped that its intervention may save American society from the fate of Rome.

Classes for Chinese Ladies

Yesterday afternoon a very interesting meeting took place at the Ladies' Club Room of the International Institute, under auspices of Ladies' International Club and Educational Section. After tea and cakes, Dr. Wu Ting-fang took the chair and presented the general outline of the plan of having classes for Chinese ladies. He said such classes for teaching English and Western customs and manners were much needed. In most of the Chinese homes there was ignorance as to the social relations between Chinese and foreigners, and it was a good thing that the Institute had such an idea in mind.

Dr. Wu called on Dr. Reid to speak, who explained the past efforts of the Institute in the educational line. For eight years the Institute had held classes for young men of literary degree in history and political science with a three years course, and other classes in advanced English with a four years course. The students were not required to adhere to any religion, and most were Confucianists or Moslems. These classes were given up in 1910, first because the Government had schools of its own for non-Christians, and secondly because no foreigner could be found to teach seven hours a day as he had done. Now as Miss Pecker had been sent out by Unitarian ladies in America, it was thought well to start classes among grown-up Chinese ladies where they could learn different branches, three afternoons a week.

Miss Pecker then explained her idea of having classes in English, and in various forms of social service. She was willing to help in any way she could, and for that purpose had been sent to China.

A Miss Hsu of Shen Chow School then expressed the pleasure that the Chinese women present felt in this proposition. She was sure it would succeed. She thought unmarried but grown-up ladies should not be exempted. Also several Chinese ladies ought to help in such classes.

Dr. Wu thought a Committee should take up the matter, viz. of those present who showed an interest. He nominated Mrs. Reid, Miss Pecker, Miss Hsu, Miss Mamie Tong, and a Mrs. Li, graduate of McTyeire School, and if any others took an interest to be added to the number. The Committee meets next Monday afternoon.

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Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.80 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	$950 B.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	93s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochiew	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾ Sa.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3¼.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$82.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls.92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$77 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105½ Sa
Wei-hai-wei Land*	1ls. 3.
Central Stores	$7.15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 64 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref.	Tls.76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
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Shanghai Cotton	1ls. 88 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
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Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$130 Sa.
Green Island	$10.20 S.
Langkats	Tls. 37½ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16¼ B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$97 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.90 B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
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Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
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Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
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Bute	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.65 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 Sa.
Cheng	Tls. 5.35 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.65.
Dominion	Tls. 19.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 13½.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 27½ S.
Kamunting	Tls. 13½.
Kapala	Tls. 1.55 Sa.
Kapayang	Tls. 23½ B.
Karan	Tls. 18 B.
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Kroewoek Java	Tls. 26½ S.
Padang	Tls. 21.
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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 25.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

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Spot: 3s. 5¼d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 5½d. to 3s. 7d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Irregular and lower.

Last Quotation, London, January 24:—

Spot: 3s. 6⅜d. Done.

April to June delivery: 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7½d. Done.

Tendency of market: Quieter.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following Cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

Spot price, standard quality ribbed smoked sheet 3s. 5¾d.

Spot price, standard quality first crepe 3s. 6d.

Market is easier.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service.

London, January 25.—Following are today's Metal market prices:—

	f.o.b.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	91 5 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	120 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	31 12 6
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	14¼d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	179 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	87 0 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	179 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, January 25.—Following are today's rates, prices, and deliveries:—

Consols 2½% for a-c	£59¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Frc.27.96
Market rate Discount	5¼%
Bar Silver Spot	27¼d.
Egyptian Cotton, Brown	11.45d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.10d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.13d.
Plantation Rubber Feb.-Mch.	3s. 5¼d.
Deliveries China Silk	254 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	34 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	72 bales

Tone of Tea Market is Quiet.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 26, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kaipings "B" Tls. 11.75
Langkats Tls. 37.75
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 17.00
Shanghai Land Tls. 105.50
Butes Tls. 2.05
Chempedaks Tls. 18.00
Chengs Tls. 5.35
Kapalas Tls. 1.55
Permatas Tls. 7.25
Seekees Tls. 11.35
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75

Direct Business Reported:

Langkats Tls. 38.00
Almas Tls. 19.00
Bukits Tls. 7.40
Chengs Tls. 5.25
Ziangbes Tls. 9.05
Tebongs Tls. 36.00

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 26, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 38.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.30 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 27.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 36.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.25 March
Seekees Tls. 11.25 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.55 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 13.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.50 cash
Centrals $7.25 cash
Padangs Tls. 20.00 cash
Permatas Tls. 7.35 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.60 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
Almas Tls. 18.25 cash

Direct

Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25 February
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 13.00 cash
Kapalas Tls. 1.60 cash
Repahs Tls. 1.90 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.25 cash
Langkats Tls. 38.00 cash
Senawangs Tls. 26.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.50 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.55 cash
Karans Tls. 19.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.65

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

U. S. READY TO LOAN ALLIES ANY AMOUNT

Bankers Expect More Borrowing By Britain; Want Collateral In Future

New York, December 18.—The "mobilization" of American securities by the British government has two phases. The action suggests primarily that the government is preparing to raise if possible another loan in the United States, secured this time by American stocks and bonds. When the $500,000,000 loan was made last September the New York bankers who negotiated the deal asked for collateral. They did not get it, but subsequent events have shown that a war loan in this country without collateral cannot be satisfactory floated.

Western and middle western banks, being familiar with the course of markets, anticipated a decline in the price of the bonds, and wished to feel that collateral in some form could be looked to as security. The only available collateral would be American securities. It may be assumed that the British government sees in its present necessity for the offsetting the debts incurred here in purchase of munitions.

Advantages of Collateral Loan

While the loan iden has received a material setback, still a collateral one would probably meet with a much more favorable response than the lack of success of the last one might suggest. In lending to Great Britain or France, or Germany or Austria, for that matter, on bonds with American securities as collateral the bankers would be in effect purchasing our own obligations. There could be no sentimental, at least no compelling objection, to such an operation. With the continuance of the war it may be expected that every avenue of credit will be sought by the governments at war.

Again, it will be possible for the British government to peddle out in this country the securities if has mobilized. If the volume runs large, as several times has been predicted, say $1,500,000,000, it will be worth while offering it in connection with a loan.

Easy Money Outlook

In speaking of the money market yesterday, James B. Forgan, president of the First National bank, said:

"The idle money continues to pile up. I had thought that the market would tighten, but for the last thirty days deposits have been increasing steadily. Loans have broadened also, but not enough to take up the slack. I do not look for any change now for the next few months at least, because January and February are normally easy months. It is not likely, with the present surplus, that rates could be raised by the banks during these months."

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital . . . . Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. . . . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

The London price of silver, at 27¼d., is ⅜d. higher than last week. Our local rate for T-T on London, at 2s. 7⅞d., is ⅛d. up. The rise locally has taken place in spite of a good demand for T-T on London and very little cover in the way of export paper offering. The Russian Bank has been a consistent seller at over current quotations throughout the week, presumably on Government a-c, as there has been little or no cover offering to the rates conceded. Today, with silver ⅛d. down, rates have ruled flat, but a good demand has been met at current quotations and the market closed steady on these terms. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 40,057,000 is about Tls. 1,000,000 lower than last week, due to shipments to the North. The stock of Mexican dollars, at $21,590,000, is about the same as last week.

NEW CANTON BANK HERE

Contonese merchants in Shanghai have agreed to establish a bank here to be called the Canton-Shanghai Bank which will be a branch to the Canton-Hongkong Bank. The latter has been established for years and has gained a good name among the merchants in the South. Messrs. Li Yu-tong, Yao Chu-yuen and Huang Chau-chang have chosen to organise the bank.

WAR COSTS ARE PILING UP

French Senator Shows Lack of Adequate Control Aids Growth

Paris, December 23.—Emile Aimond, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the senate, in describing today the constantly growing war expenditure, said the growth was partly due to causes already known and partly to lack of parliamentary control arising, perhaps inevitably, from the necessity of asking monthly credits in advance of the budget. The result of this, he said, was "to throw the reins on the neck of administrations in all that concerns public expenditure."

In illustrating this growth, Senator Aimond stated that while the military expenditure for the last five months of 1914 was 805,000,000 francs, the military expenditure for the first six months of 1915 was 1,100,000,000 francs; for the third three months of 1915 1,300,000,000 francs; for the fourth three months of 1915 1,570,000,000 francs, and for the first three months of 1916 would be 1,750,000,000 francs.

The total expenditure, including military, for the first three months of 1916 would, said Senator Aimond, be 2,505,000,000 francs as against 1,665,000,000 francs in the first six months of the present year.

Referring to the proposed income tax, M. Aimond said that the members of the Finance Committee were in favor of postponing to January 1, 1917, the coming into effect of the income tax law, voted by Parliament in 1914, which is to become operative January 1, 1916.

All the credits, asked for by the Minister of Finance on the budget account, were granted unanimously.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 25 was 183 tons."

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 26, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash per tael	1830
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅞ Tls.	7.53
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. $	10.33
Peking Bar	386
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27¼d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	27.96
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T. $	4.76⅛
Consols f	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅞
London	Demand	2-7⅛
India	T.T.	197¼
Paris	Demand	369
Paris	Demand	369½
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	63⅛
New York	Demand	65¼
Hongkong (nom.)	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	79¾
Batavia	T.T.	145

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-9
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-9⅛
London	6. m-s. Docy.	2-9⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	387½
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	66⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

	£1—Hk. Tls.	7.02
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	3.92
,,	1—Marks	2.94
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.34
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2.14
,, ,,	1—Roubles	2.28
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	372½	nom.
Demand	373	,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	374½	,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	318½	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	321½	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.65
Chinese Dollars, 72.55
On Peking, Demand, 105¾
On Tientsin, Demand, 106⅝
On Newchwang, Demand, 81⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103¼
On Chungking, Demand, 105⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 96⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 72
On Swatow, Demand, 97⅛
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63⅛
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87⅝

January 26, 1916.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, January 19:—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Week ended Per picul. Jan. 12 Tls.	Piculs	Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	60.00		3,958
,, Seconds	—		
Buffalo hides, No.1	—		—
,, ,, 10-35 lbs.			
,, ,, 36-60 ,,			
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)	—		73,135
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each	—		—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	—		
,, Sinshanfand-or Chayu ,, ,,	—		1,373
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—		
Jute (Abutilon)	—		
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	13.50		
,, ,, Pingchow and-or Macheng	13.50		
,, ,, Mongyu	10.00		10,760
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	12.50		
Animal Tallow	14.50		5,010
Gallnuts, Usual shape	17.50		
,, Plum ,,	20.00		1,050
Cotton	—		18,078
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" / 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 / 4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6" / 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%	—		448
Turmeric	—		—
Sesamum Seed, White	3.85		
,, ,, Yellow			44,724
,, ,, Red			
,, ,, Black			
Yellow Beans	—		10,974
*Broad Beans	1.70		
Sesamum Seed Oil	—		867
Groundnuts (with shells)	—		—
,, (shelled)	—		16,490
Wood Oil	10.30		18,178
Tea Oil	10.00		362
Bean Oil	8.00		2,742

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

EXPERIENCE NO FRICTION DISARMING MONTENEGRO

Austrians Say Some Don't Wait For Troops' Arrival; Prefer Internment to Going Home

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, January 24.—Balkan theater.—Scutari has been occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops. Several thousand Servians, who formed the garrison, have retired to the South, without offering any resistance. The Austro-Hungarians have further occupied Niksitch, Danilograd and Podgoritza.

The disarming of the country so far has proceeded without any friction. At several places, the Montenegrins did not even await the appearance of the Austro-Hungarian troops, but laid down their arms beforehand, in order to return to their homes. At other places, the majority preferred to be interned rather than return home.

In general, our troops have been received by the population very cordially, sometimes even with ceremonies. Riots, such as occurred in Podgoritza, stopped whenever the first Austro-Hungarian troops appeared.

Italian theater.—Italian advances in the district of Lavarone and on the slopes of Mount Rombon have been repulsed.

Berlin, January 24.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The Federal Council has issued a new order concerning selling and buying foreign currency of all kinds, i. e., coin, paper money, transfers, checks and short-sight drafts against merchandise. All these transactions in future will only be effected by a certain number of banks and banking-houses appointed for this purpose by the Reichsbank.

In commenting upon this order, the newspapers state that the fluctuation of the Mark exchange, which excited a suspicious joy in Germany's enemies, no doubt was due to the manipulations of unscrupulous speculators and they see the best proof thereof in the fact that the Mark exchange at once turned in Germany's favor when the first rumors about the coming regulation became known.

Thus, in Berlin, from January 7 to 15, the exchange for Dutch currency dropped 18 points, for Swedish 11 points and for American 20 points, while the speculation collapsed from fear of the new regulation. The newspapers further state that orders given for delivery of war material after the declaration of peace also caused exchange movements against Germany when part payments on these orders were made.

Enemies Use German Assets

The enemy countries had largely used arbitration exchange in order to use German assets in foreign countries for payment of their own huge debts. All the papers hope confidently that the new regulation will soon restore a natural and sane condition of the market.

A Blue Book published by the Swedish Government about the question of neutrality enumerates the goods seized by the British. Their value amounts to 34 million Marks, against one million seized by Germany.

The Bulgarian press states that the report is untrue according to which differences of opinion are said to exist between Germany and Bulgaria and also between Tsar Ferdinand and his own people. That these reports are false is best proved by the fact that Bulgarian generals have asked the Tsar to accept the Marshal's baton of the Bulgarian army and that the Tsar and Emperor met cordially only a few days ago. These false reports were circulated by the London Daily News and the Daily Telegraph.

The Russkoje Wjedomosti quotes the Japanese newspaper Osaka Mainichi and reports the toasts exchanged between the Mikado and the Grand Duke Michaelovich. Commenting upon them, it says that not only are Russian and Japanese interests now the same, but also the interests of every citizen of both countries. The visit of the Grand Duke will leave a lasting friendship between the two countries.

Reports of the Italian newspaper L'Ordine, which is published in Ancona, state that the firm of Cook & Sons has been ordered to transform its numerous steamers now laid up in Egypt into transports. A short time ago, ten of them were sent to Persia, but nothing has been heard of them since. A second time, another fleet of four of the biggest steamers of Cook was ready to sail when the Arabians refused to go on board.

They were arrested, but, during the night, all four steamers suddenly went up in flames, which also spread to the adjoining mechanical workshops and wood stores. The steamers were towed into the middle of the Nile, but not before damage of several millions had been done.

Constantinople reports that Turkish troops, together with native Persian soldiers, on January 16, occupied the city of Kengower, between Kermanshah and Hamadan, which had so far been in the hands of the Russians. The Turks and native troops continued their advance and have retaken Asadabed Choy and Parkan.

They further repulsed a Russian cavalry regiment which had advanced from Maraga in the direction of Miandoab. The Russians lost one hundred dead. Another Russian regiment was defeated south of Urmia.

At the Apollo

The Apollo Theater announces for Monday night the beginning of a Gold Seal Special series which goes by the sinister name of the Black Box. The film has 15 episodes and 30 parts. The first and second episodes will be shown Monday night. A part of the Black Box will be shown each week.

The film has all the elements of a fascinating story. The story is by E. Phillips Oppenheim and Otis Turner was the director who put the thrills into the camera. Mr. Herbert Rawlinson and Miss Anna Little are featured in the star parts. It is the story of beautiful women, and a diamond necklace worth a fortune which the villain steals. Hypnotism, poisonous gas, all forms of near-murder, and several forms of plain murder are cunningly woven into the master-film. The production is on a colossal scale which is said to have never been attempted before.

The present program at the Apollo shows Charlie Chaplin in Charlie's Night Out. Besides there is The Scallawag, in two parts, a new Pathe British and French War Gazette, and a diverting vaudeville entertainment by the Melbourne company.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	,,	12-18
Pork	,,	20-25
Veal	,,	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	16-20
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	13-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	,,	30-35
Partridge	,,	40-50
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	10-12
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	15-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-18
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	30-40
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Pigeon	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	4-5
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-19
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	,,	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.4
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	,,	$3.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	,,	Tls.16.00
Coke	,,	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

apital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
deserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office, 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ld.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000.000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
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Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

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Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—		
Glds.	50,000,000	(about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—		
Glds.	9,237,150	(about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang Moukden, Changchun, Harbin Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889.	Shanghai.	Founded in 1889.

Branches at

Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital..... Tls. 7,500,000

Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank." Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers

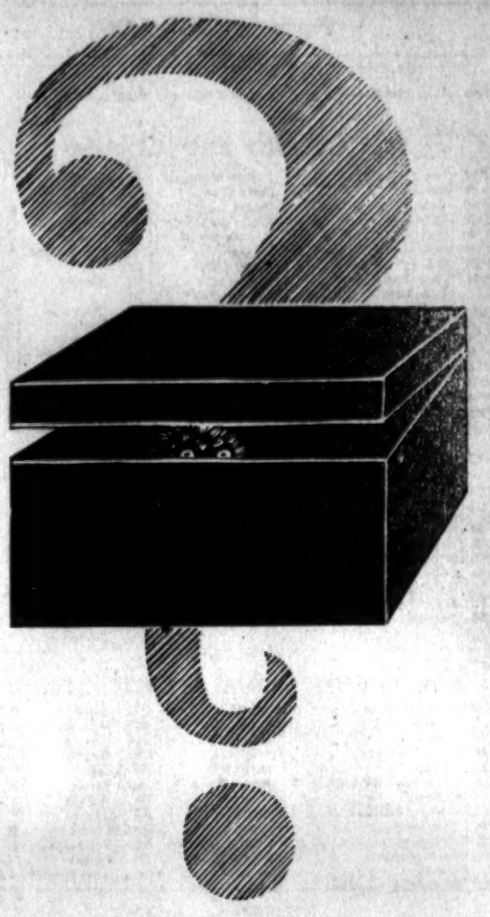
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:

Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelessohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverojo, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechsolbank, Munich.

H. FIGGS, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS



Commencing Monday, January 31st.

"THE BLACK BOX"

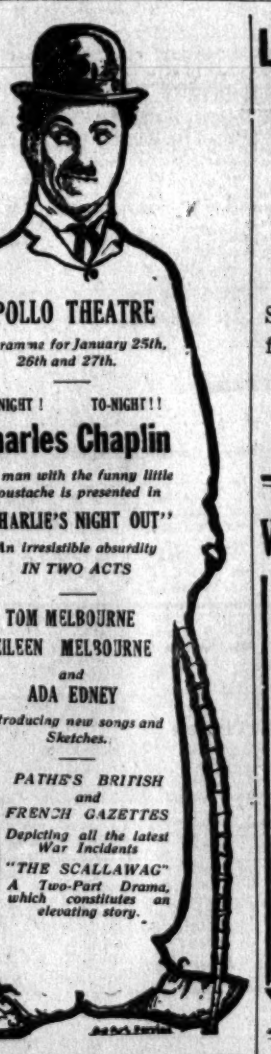
Gold Seal Special Feature in 15 Episodes—30 Parts.
The Most Extraordinary Serial Achievement ever known in the Film Business.

Story by

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

The World's Greatest Living Writer of Mystery Stories.

Conceived by master minds, produced on a colossal scale, the vast superiority of this marvellous serial marks the farthest advance in photo-play production. No such combination of world-known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible.



APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for January 25th, 26th and 27th.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Charles Chaplin
The man with the funny little moustache is presented in
"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"
An irresistible absurdity
IN TWO ACTS

TOM MELBOURNE
EILEEN MELBOURNE
and
ADA EDNEY
Introducing new songs and Sketches.

PATHE'S BRITISH and FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting all the latest War Incidents
"THE SCALLAWAG"
A Two-Part Drama, which constitutes an elevating story.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

No Performance
ON
Wednesday, 26th & Thursday, 27th

NEW MOVING PICTURES
PROGRAMME
ON
Friday, 28th,
Showing
"THE BLACK ENVELOPE"
Adventure Drama in 4 Parts.

LYCEUM THEATRE

ALI BABA
LAST PERFORMANCE
TONIGHT
at 9.15 p.m.

Seats engaged, but not paid for by noon TODAY, will be resold

Booking at Moutrie's

8597

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 25th, 26th, and 27th January, 1916

PART 1

FROM BITONTO TO BARLETTA Interesting

"MYSTERY OF SYDNEY STREET"
Detective Drama. Three Parts

"HOW THE FRENCH COAST IS GUARDED"
Topical War Film

"BOBBY'S HOLIDAYS"
Comic

"THE FALSE COIN"
Comedy

"MABEL'S BLUNDER"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 25th, 26th and 27th January, 1916

1.— *"The Wrong Hand Bag"* Interesting Comic
2.— *"Magic Art"* Very Interesting Picture
3.— *"Matrimonial Substitute"* Comedy
4.— *"Wamba"* In 2 Parts Interesting South African Drama
5.—*"In the Land of Veiled Women"* Comic
6.— *"A Fair Lady Dentist"* Very Interesting
7.— *"A Flirt's Mistake"* Highly Interesting Keystone Comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 25	P.M	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
30	6.30*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	P.M.	New York via Cape	Indra	Br.		B & S
4	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
" 7	1.00	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
15	P.M	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
18		New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Tomes Co
27	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrasamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Pilmer	A. T. Co.
25	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. R.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
17	P M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
22	M.P.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P R
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Jan 27	2 30	Moji, Kobe	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
28	P.M	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
28	P.M.	Naga-aki, Kobe etc.,	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
29	6.00*	Nagasaki Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Akamatsu	N. Y. K.
29	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
29	6 00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Terasaka	N. Y. K.
30	9 00*	Moji, Kobe	Japan	Br.	Seddon	D. Sassoon
Feb 4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Jan 30	A.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	Pr.	King	P. & O.
30	D.L.	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	Williamson	B & S
31	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
Feb 2	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.	Baker	B & S
6	noon	Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
" 7		Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
10		Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
" 16	D.L	Liverpool	Knight C'panion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
16		Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 20		Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
" 20	11 00*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Jan 27	A.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
27	A M.	Hongkong, Canton	Yushun	Chi.	Legge	C.M.SN.Co
27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Westhrel	B. & S.
28	4 00	Ningpo	Hangking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
30	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co
1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eady	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Jan 27	D.L.	Dalny	Iehang	Br.	Pike	B. & S.
" 27	D.L	Waksamatzu	Yochow	Br.	Somme	B & S
" 28	noon	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
" 28	4.00	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 28	P.M	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
" 28		Tientsin, Dalny	Tencho Maru	Jap	Kaishira	S M R
" 29	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
" 29		Dalny	Ishin Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	S M R
" 29	D.L.	Tsingtau	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
" 29	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	Macfarlane	K. M. A.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Jan 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 27	M.N	do	Kiangbsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 28	M.N.	do	Taiso Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 28	M.N	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
" 29	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	McIlwain	C.M.SN.Co.
" 31	M.N	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 31	M N	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	J.M.SN.Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 26	Ningpo	Shengking	1650	Br.	McIntish	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co	N.S.C.W.
Jan 26	Cruise	Store Nordiske	832	Dan	C'tiansen	G. N.T. Co.	
Jan 25	V'divostock	Penza	1854	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F	9 P
Jan 26	Hankow	Kiangbsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 26	Hankow	Taiso Maru	2978	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Jan 26	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1225	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L P D W
Jan 26	C'wangtao	Sishan	847	Rus.	Strosdy	K M A	
Jan 24	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1243	Br.	Anderson	M.B.K.	
Jan 26	Hongkong	Atreus		Br.	Williamson	B. & S.	
Jan 26	apan	Persia Maru		Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 26	Hankow, etc.,	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K.K.
26	Hankow, etc.,	Tuckwo	2672	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co.
26	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S
26	Foochow	Poochi	631	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
25	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. S.
26	Amoy, Swatow.	Hangchow	999	Br.	Meehan	B. & S.
26	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
26	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	1264	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S N Co
26	Marseilles	Porthos	7338	Fr.	Muriol	M. M.
26	Kobe	Sardinia	6574	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
26	Ningpo	Shengking	1034	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 26	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	316	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co
26	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1536	Br.	Meathrel	B & S
25	Hankow, etc.,	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B & S

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
U S N	Dec. 29	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
U S	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
U S	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Antilochus	Jan. 5
	City of Colombo	Jan. 23
	Glengyle	Nov. 25
	Harima Maru	Dec. 18
	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
	Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
	Katori Maru	Nov. 28
	Kioto	Dec. 14
	Lycaon	Dec. 18
	Mentor	Nov. 27
	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
	Tydeus	Jan. 16
	Yangtsze	Jan. 23
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Athos	Jan. 8
	Polynesien	Dec. 8
	Taki Maru	Jan. 19
For Bombay		
	Kashmir**	Jan. 24
	Nankin**	Dec. 26
	Novara**	Jan. 10
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
	Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
	Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
	Ide Maru	Jan. 13
	Javary	Jan. 24
	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
	Sado Maru	Jan. 20
	Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
	Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
	Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28
For New York		
	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
	Inverclyde	Nov. 28
	Saint Bede	Nov. 13
	Skipton Castle	Jan 22
	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 25
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
	Manila Maru	Dec. 24
	Panama	Dec. 16
	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
	Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3
For Copenhagen		
	Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
	Madala	Nov. 24
	Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Benalder	Dec. 4	Jan. 30
Benarty	Dec. 20	Feb. 10
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 28
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 27
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 29
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 8
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Jan. 30
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 3
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Feb. 3
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 4
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 30
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 18
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26
FROM CALCUTTA		
Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 28
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Jan. 30
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 10
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Jan. 28
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30
Indra	Nov. 20	Jan. 31
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kansas	Oct. 27	Feb. 10
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Jan. 30
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Jan. 30
Prometheus	Nov. 27	Jan. 30
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Jan. 30
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 26
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Jan. 30
FROM MARSEILLES		
Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27
At antique	Jan. 9	Feb. 10
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15
Japan	Dec. 2	Feb. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mexico Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Jan. 28
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, January 27, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Talee Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, January 28, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Yushun, Capt. W. G. Legge, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday, January 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Administration s.s. Kwangping will be despatched on January 29. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kaiping will be despatched on Jan. 29. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Atreus left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus left Yokohama for Shanghai via Miike at daylight on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Swatow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The B.-I. s.s. Japan from Calcutta, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Knight Companion left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai Line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today, about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, January 29.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Amoy for Swatow on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai to-Morrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon with the French mails of December 26 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, January 26, at 11 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 4 a.m. and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) on the same day at 6 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Indra will leave Dalny for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing left Tsingtao for Shanghai at 7 a.m. on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai on the 29th instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The R.M.S. Mongolia, outward bound, carrying the London Mail of January 14, arrived at Port Said on Monday afternoon the 24th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostock via Nagasaki:—Mr. Grenfeld, Mr. Kinchela, Mr. Afraksff, Mr. and Mrs. Bautoursky, Mr. Soulbotnik.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru:—Mr. Jas. Anderson, Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. T. Y. Cheo, Mr. E. Douglas, Mrs. E. Douglas, Master E. Douglas, Mr. Chas. Gifford, Mrs. Chas. Gifford, Mr. R. W. Gregg, Mrs. R. W. Gregg, Mr. C. H. Hwang, Miss Anna Koch, Mrs. E. W. V. Lanningham, Mr. V. Morgan, Mr. J. Munch, Mrs. J. Munch, Mr. R. J. Tobin, Mr. Chas. Westgate, Mr. C. F. McWilliams, Mr. J. A. Bale, Mr. S. Day, Mrs. S. Day, Master H. Day, Master D. Day, Master J. Day, Dr. H. Dukes, Miss K. Fahs, Miss L. B. Fuller, Mr. O. Lapp, Mrs. O. Lapp, Mr. J. R. Johnson, Mr. P. Mark, Rev. G. H. Park, Mrs. G. H. Park, Mr. H. R. Parker, Mrs. H. R. Parker, Mr. C. R. Powrie, Mr. G. D. Spoor, Mrs. G. D. Spoor, Mr. C. J. Weed, Miss I. E. Wendell, Mr. J. Waldron, Mr. K. Yagi, Miss E. Wells.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. Parker.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. B. Rossenbaum, Mr. F. R. Greene, Mr. Gerrecco, Mr. Jund Thackcher, Mr. Fink, and Mr. A. H. P. Jennings.

Per s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Capt. and Mrs. Regin, Capt. and Mrs. Klepper, Capt. M. Buisson, Messrs. G. A. H. Brown, R. Soulange Teissier, Adjutants Seguin, Valron and Tateyzon.

Per s.s. Shengking from Ningpo:—Mr. H. P. Wadman.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Shantung for Hongkong:—Mrs. Hough, Capts. C. T. Hutchins and Little, and Mr. J. Sommer.

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos for Marseilles:—Rev. E. Mace. For Portsaid:—Mr. Umberto Marconi. For Saigon:—Mr. M. Van Geuns, Mr. S. Horrobin. For Haiphong:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Chenet, Captain J. J. Buisson, Captain and Mrs. L. Regin and child, Captain and Mrs. M. Klepper and child, Mr. Valron, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Tayleyzon, Mr. Fassion, Mr. Erhardht, Mr. Le Tondal, Mr. Pecqueux and two Adjudants, Mr. J. L. Feracci, 54 Tirailloure Tonkinois. For Hongkong:—Mr. Lee Yurk-tong, Mr. M. J. Patell, Mr. Lo Kan, Mr. Lo Yui, Mr. Loo Lein-yock, Mr. R. Soulange Teissier, Mrs. C. Marqueset, Mrs. Loo Lein-yock and child, Mrs. J. F. Marques, Miss Marie Simoes, Miss Morgado, Mr. Morgado, Mr. Yua Tsun-kao and Mr. Woo Yu-sei.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2789	Ger.	Carsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 1
Jan 25	Japan	Asaka Maru	1208	Jap.	Ishii	M.B.K.	M.B.K.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4264	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Farabaschin	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbeek	H. D. & Co	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	882	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Jan 25	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.	O N W
Jan 20	Dalny	George	777	Rus	Oral	K M A	W W
Jan 17	Portland	Hugh Hogan	355	Am.	Forrest	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Jan 24	Swatow	Haisfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 20	Hongkong	Haichang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	O.N.C.W
Jan 25	Dalny	Iehang	1784	Br.	Pike	B. & S.	M.B.K.W.
Sept 28	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	S N A L
Jan 8	Hongay	Kabo	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Wolter & Co.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 8	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W
Jan 18	Ningpo	Kiangtsap	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	I K D W
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 25	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	Sangster	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 25	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.	C N W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Jan 23	Hankow	Meian	481	Am.	Augustin	S. Oil Co.	S O C W
Jan 2	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co	Y K D W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
July 30	Tsingtao	Pikiang	840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 23	Dalny	Shawhsing	2000	Chi	Weidemann	N.S.N Co	M.B.K.W
Jan 24	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	Meathrel	B & S	W T W.
Jan 25	Japan	Santo Maru	2071	Jap.	Shinohara	N Y K	W S W
Jan 17	Hongkong	Tuscan Prince	3293	Br.	Burwash	Dodwell	P W E
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 25	Tsingtau	Tencho Maru	747	Jap.	Kashima	S R. M.Co	W W
Jan 25	C'wangtao	Tver	1492	Rus.	Casturin	K M A	C N C W
Jan 22	Swatow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W
Jan 24	Japan	Yawata Maru	2708	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.	W S W
Jan 25	Hongkong	Yushan	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	Feb.	4
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	May	20
Empress of Japan	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia	,,	15

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 Jan.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18 Feb.
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22 000 tons	23 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	10 Feb.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11 000 tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	28 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9 000 tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22 000 tons	17 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	1 Feb.

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
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News Brevities

A Chinese named Waung Sian Santa was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday after he had been convicted of taking part in the armed robbery of a tobacco shop at 460 East Kashing Road. The prisoner is but 19 years old. The court noted in the sentence that detection of the bandit was due to the work of P. C. Treacher.

* * *

The committee of the American Company S. V. C. announces that, because of Chinese New Year, the date of the first of their dance series has been changed. The dance will be held on Tuesday, February 1, instead of Thursday, February 3.

* * *

It is reported that Captain G. F. Collyer has been promoted to the rank of major and that he has been transferred to the 14th Batt., East Surrey Regiment, from the 10th Batt.

* * *

The report in yesterday's paper concerning the rise in the price of gasoline, was incorrect. The present retail price of gasoline is $9 for 10 gallons.

* * *

The case of three Chinese shopkeepers charged with fraud was finished yesterday afternoon in the Mixed Court. The American Assessor, Mr. Perkins and Magistrate Kuan were on the bench. There were 41 counts to the charge and the accused were alleged to have swindled silk merchants out of $5,000. The scheme as described in court was worthy of a Wallingford. It was alleged that the men opened a bank and a hong at the same time. The hong bought silk from the merchants and in payment gave them orders on the bank. When the merchant would come to the bank and ask if the order was good, he was told that it was. The orders were all dated ahead and when the date for the payment became due the silk merchants found that the bank had evaporated. The defense claims that the three prisoners were the tools of men higher up. Decision in the case was reserved.

* * *

The Municipal Offices will be closed to public business from Thursday, February 3, to Monday, February 7, inclusive.

* * *

The Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes has invited members of the local press to visit their new steamer, the Andre Lebon, which is due to arrive Saturday. It is the steamer's maiden voyage. She is a sister ship of the Athos, which also was in Shanghai recently on her first trip out.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY TODAY

Program of Celebrations; Silver Nail Cross at German Club

Germans in Shanghai will celebrate today in honor of the birthday of His Majesty Kaiser William II. The Kaiser is 57 years old.

At 10 o'clock this morning German citizens and their friends will meet at the Olympic Theater on Bubbling Well Road. The program will be principally of a religious nature. A reception will be held at the German consulate-general from 11.30 a.m. until 12.30 p.m. At 12.45 p.m. a speech will be delivered in the Kaiserhalle of the German Club by Mr. C. Stepharius, president.

At 5 in the afternoon Germans and citizens of their allied nations will gather with their wives in the German Club to drive silver nails in the large cross that has been set up there. Each nail will cost $1 or more and the returns will be given to German war funds. Yesterday a program in honor of the Kaiser's birthday was given at the German school.

Kaiser William II was born in 1859. He was 30 years old when he ascended the throne in 1888.

GEN. FITTON DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—It is unofficially reported that Brigadier-General Fitton has died of wounds received in action in France and that Second-Lieut. C. H. Davies of the Welsh Regiment has been killed in action in France.

SWEDEN TO BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL PREMIER SAYS

Doubts of Position Arise From Suspicious Frame of Mind And Lack of Knowledge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 24.—The debate in both houses of the Riksdag attracted great attention. The speeches of the leaders of all the parties emphasised that neutrality should be maintained on all sides. The Liberals deprecated even commercial aggression.

The Premier, in a fine speech, affirmed that the policy of the Government was one of sincere neutrality. The doubts which had arisen resulted from a suspicious frame of mind and a lack of knowledge of what sincerely impartial neutrality meant. Sweden would continue to be strictly neutral.

The Premier, nevertheless, repeated with emphasis his previous declaration that they had to reckon with contingencies where the maintenance of peace, despite all their efforts, might not be possible for Sweden. Only Swedish points of view could be considered and sympathies could decide nothing.

S.V.C. (British) Concert

The first of a series of concerts by the Over-Seas Club was given last night at the Masonic Hall. There was a good attendance. Other concerts of the series will be held at dates to be named in the future and will extend into May. Platform decorations for last night's event were arranged by Mrs. R. S. Ivy, Mrs. J. T. Brook and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson were in charge of the refreshments. The program was prepared by British members of the S.V.C. The numbers follow:

Song—Mr. W. J. Haynes, "England Mine." Song—Mr. W. Ferguson, "The Other Department, Please." Song—Miss Bucklar, "Down Vauxhall Way." Song—Mr. W. Smith, "The Message Boy." Song—Miss Marjorie Wavell, "The Sunshine of Your Smile." Song—Mr. M. Speelman, "La Donna Mobile" from Rigoletto—Verdi. Song—Mr. A. J. Daniels, "The Spaniard that Blighted My Life." Song—Mr. V. H. Maunder, "Patty Proudly Packs for Privates Prepaid Paper Parcels." Song—Mr. G. B. Stormes, "Where's the Girl?" Song—Miss Bucklar, "Where My Caravan Has Rested." Song—Mr. W. Ferguson, "My Motor Bike." Song—Mr. W. J. Haynes, "Land of Hope and Glory." Song—Miss Marjorie Wavell, "I don't seem to want you." Song—Mr. W. Smith, "It's Nice to get up in the Morning." Song—Mr. M. Speelman, Serenade from Tosca—Puccini. Song—Mr. A. J. Daniels.

BRITISH SEIZE COPPER

Carried on Swedish Boat From U.S., Labelled 'Hammers'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—The Foreign Office announces that fifteen cases of copper, labelled "Hammers," have been found on board a Swedish steamer from America. The parcel-post on a Dutch steamer from South America contained 400 revolvers.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

25.—The anticyclone of the Lower Yangtsze is gaining ground gradually on the Yellow Sea and western Japan. Fine and milder weather in China. Very variable breezes along all our coasts.

26.—Overcast and milder weather. Very light breezes, without constant direction. The pressure is going down.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, January 26, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	767.29	768.96
,, ,, ins.	30.87	30.27
Variation in m. for 24 h.	-6.16	-4.62
Variation in m. for 12 h.	-2.69	-0.62
Wind: Direction	ssw	wsw
Wind: Kilom. per hour	13	9
Wind: Miles	11.2	5.6
Temperature: Cen.	2°2	5°0
Temperature: Fahr.	36.0	41.0
Humidity: 00	100	86
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Re stalliochos	—	—

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself in practice as Consulting Engineer and is prepared to undertake all classes of Civil Engineering work, including the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for harbour-works, bundings, wharves, godowns and factories, also bridges, steel-constructional work and concrete structures of all descriptions.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.
3G, Peking Road, Tel. 4711. 8514

H. G. HILL & Co.

Have just opened out a large assortment of

Ladies' Silk Hose from **$1.00** up

and

Men's Silk Socks from **85 cts.** up,

all sizes and shades

129, North Soochow Road
(Next to General Hospital)
'Phone 2240

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG, Manager.

Telephone No. 591. 7923

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD, Secretary

6872

For paper of any kind

See

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	13.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	601	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50
		62				
Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry — Shanghai	arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking — Nanking	dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai — Line	dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	2 Local	3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.03	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.09
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.16
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	9.00	3.19		5.19			
dep.	12.48	9.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	9.42	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry .. dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. dep.	7.30			9.25	1.30		2.50	11.00
CHINKIANG .. arr.	8.07			10.23	2.37		3.49	0.46
dep.	8.07			10.33	2.47		3.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	8.46			11.24	3.26		4.50	
dep.	8.49			11.37	3.31		4.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.29		6.00	2.09
dep.	10.57		7.30	1.06	4.39			2.19
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	5.29			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.39			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	6.54			6.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04		2.40	6.24
Kunshan	1.43	8.25	10.40	4.50			3.75	
Nansiang	2.35	9.39	11.50	5.59			4.89	
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35		4.30	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.	MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG PORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG PORTS ..arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

Saturday, the 29th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bed Room, Dining Room and Drawing Room suite complete, chairs, tables, carpets, sideboards, desks, sewing machine, stoves, book-cases, letter-files, etc., etc.

ALSO

A small line of E.P. Ware

AND

Sundries as usual.

Now on View

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

OFFICES

To Let 2 Rooms

in the

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2A, Kiukiang Road

Elevator Service.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, Kiukiang Road.

'PHONE 2273

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The machine you will eventually buy."

DODWELL & CO. LTD.,

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER DEPT.

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Repairs Tel. 3805 Supplies

8589

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of Plane Trigonometry, translated into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng. Copies can be obtained at the China Press Office, 41, Canton Road.

8562

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

OMAR KHAYYAM

XVI.

Think, in this batter'd Caravanserai
Whose Doorways are alternate Night and Day,
How Sultan after Sultan with his Pomp
Abode his Hour or two, and went his way.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

Think, in this batter'd Caravanserai
Where guests are Drifting in both Night and Day,
How Rounder after Rounder with his Friends
Ordered "Elephant Head" and went their way.

"ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER BEER AT ALL BARS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Modern Offices and Godown To Let

Various sized offices, with small godown accommodation attached, in centre of business part of the Settlement. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.

8523

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY

THE Train Service on Thursday, February 3rd, 1916, Chinese New Year Day, will be suspended with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

"Up" Through Express leaving Shanghai North at 1.05 p.m.

"Down" Through Express leaving Nanking at 1.20 p.m.

(Both these trains will stop at Kunshan for 1 minute.)

"Up" and "Down" Night Express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking respectively at 11.00 p.m.

1st and 2nd class Return Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued from Shanghai North to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking and vice versa from Tuesday, February 1st, available for return until Monday, February 7th, inclusive.

By Order,
J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

8568

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY

THE Train Service will be suspended on Thursday, February 3rd, 1916, being Chinese New Year Day, with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

Main Line.

(Shanghai South to Hangchow)

No. 10 down Express leaving Shanghai South at 3.30 p.m.

No. 9 up Express leaving Zah Kou at 3.10 p.m.

Kiangshoo Branch Line.

No. 23 up mixed train leaving Hangchow at 7.15 p.m.

No. 22 down mixed train leaving Kon Zen Chiao at 3.05 p.m.

Ningpo-Pakwan Section.

No. 3 up train leaving Ningpo at 1.55 p.m.

No. 4 down train leaving Tsao Ngo River at 12.15 p.m.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares:

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Week-end Tickets at a fare and a half for the return journey between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow, will be available from Tuesday, the 1st February, until Monday, the 7th February, 1916, both dates inclusive.

Spend the Holidays at Hangchow.

Excellent Shooting.

Magnificent Hill and Lake Scenery.

Ancient Temples and Monasteries.

Good Hotel accommodation at Reasonable Rates.

By Order,
J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

8569

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Good News

No reason to worry about starting and lighting this winter. Willard Service eliminates worry on your part. Put it up to us.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods
Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General, 4368 Private.

Broadway

(Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

NURSE TRAINING

An opening for a Chinese or Eurasian young lady to take a hospital course of Nurse training. High school education or its equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to 19, Whangpoo Road, between 2 and 3 p.m.

8602

Re J. HUNTLEY SILBURN

All persons having claims against the above are requested to render statements of same in duplicate to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 5th February, 1916.

Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

3d, Peking Road.

8599

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of James Nelson Jameson, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Nelson Jameson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to William P. Lambe, Co-administrator, or Charles Derre MacGrath, Co-administrator of his estate, on or before July 6, 1916, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Co-administrators.

William P. LAMBE,
Co-administrator,
3, Kiukiang Road,
Charles Derre MacGrath.
Co-administrator,
British American Tobacco Co.

Shanghai, China, January 6, 1916.

8335

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8543

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

8490

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

8491

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the share register and transfer books of this company are closed.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

8547

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,

95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.

1114, Broadway

'Phone 1095

8562

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE Company, Limited.

(Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second agents and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,

Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 1119.

8572

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from January 15th, half house (flat) consisting of two delightfully large rooms, reception hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and garage, situated on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

8570

TO LET, situated at Poosan Road (Chapei), next to the Institution of Holy Family, foreign houses, containing 4 rooms or 6 rooms, at rents of $20 and $30 per month respectively. Apply to Hong Hsing Land Co., No. 1, Quai du Yang King Pang, French Concession.

8554-J-29

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

TO LET, at once, well-furnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE WANTED, in French Concession. Rental between $30 and $40. In replying, give full particulars to Box No. 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

8594-J-28

WANTED, furnished house in Western district, 4 or 5 rooms, garden. Detached, if possible. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

8559

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS EXCHANGE

ADVERTISER wishes to exchange a number of records. List on application. Send list as well. Box 167.

RECORDS (10") Royal "Go to Sea" — "Chorus, Gentlemen;" Victor "Pride of Nation" March—"Senora" Spanish Waltz; Columbia "Count of Luxembourg" I, II; (12") "Sweet Longings"—Overture "Zampa;" Selection "Rigoletto"—Sextette "Lucia;" "Tyrolean Echoes"—"Idilio." Will exchange for others. Box 165.

SITUATIONS VACANT

AN OPPORTUNITY offers for a bright youth (British preferred), who has just left school, to learn an interesting and lucrative profession. No premium. Remuneration small at the commencement, but prospects excellent. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

8563

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

8487

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, one or two rooms, modestly furnished, without board. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

8595-J-28

WANTED, by a gentleman, one well-furnished bed-sitting-room, with bathroom attached. Please state locality and terms to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

8581-J-28

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

T.S.

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1883

LOST

LOST in vicinity of North Szechuen Road Extension on Sunday night a Lady's Double Russian Squirrel Muff with twelve tails attached. Finder suitably rewarded. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

8577-J-27

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, one extra large, furnished room, with separate bathroom. $22 per month, including light. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

8500-J-30

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8553

TO LET, 7 Wayside Road, furnished; drawing, dining and one or two bedrooms, with glazed verandah, bathroom, use of kitchen. Board if required. Very moderate terms.

8583-J-28

TO LET, Western district, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached; hot water, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

8575-J-28

ZU vermieten bei famelie im Central der Stadt ein freundliches zimmer mit voller pension. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

8558-J-29

TO LET, well-furnished rooms in private Family, near Range Road. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

TO LET in central location, two large furnished rooms with bathroom and verandah attached. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

8534-J-27

TO LET, a large room, suitable for married couple, or two bachelors. Also a small room, with bathroom attached. Terms reasonable. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8503-J-30

7, CARTER ROAD, facing south, a large bed-sitting room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. 'Phone and every convenience, Terms very moderate.

8468-J-31

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. To let, one large bed-sitting room and verandah, facing south, with board.

8433

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-31

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 12-bore Browning automatic, with leather case, in good condition. Please apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

8579-J-27

FOR SALE, Projecting lantern with electric arclight, suitable for school or lectures, in perfect condition. Also great number of select lantern-slides of China and Japan, partly hand-coloured. Apply to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

8574-J-30

WANTED, 32 or 38-calibre revolver or automatic pistol. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

8601-J-29

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled Victoria, in excellent condition, price moderate. Apply Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

8602-J-29

TO BUY a Second-hand Salamandre Stove; good one. Offer to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

8578